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NATHANIEL ADAMS OF WEYMOUTH AND BOSTON, MASS.

By Frederick W. Wead, A.B., M.Arch., Boston, Mass.

1. Nathaniel¹ Adams, born in England, died at Boston, Mass., in 1675; married Sarah ———, who died at Boston in 1685.

Nathaniel Adams, a dishturner, was first at Weymouth, Mass., where he had a grant of land in 1642 and became a freeman in 1647. His eldest son was probably born in England and the other four sons in Weymouth, although only Abraham's birth is recorded there. In 1649 he was on a committee to lay out a road from Weymouth to Dorchester. In 1652 he removed to Boston, where he served as Surveyor in 1654 and 1655, Constable in 1657, Water-bailiff in 1663 and 1664, and Clerk of the Markets in 1665 and 1674. He joined the Second Church on 16 Jan. 1658/9. After coming to Boston, he gradually acquired several pieces of land and wharves, so that, at his death, he left each of his sons a house. These were all in the North End. After his widow's death in 1685, his wharves were divided among his four sons, Nathaniel, David, Abraham and Jonathan.

In his will, 14 July 1675, proved 1 Nov. 1675 [Suffolk Prob. Misc.], he named his wife Sarah executrix, with a life interest in his property; his sons Nathaniel, David, Abraham, Jonathan, and Isaac if alive; David's children Sarah and David to have Isaac's share, if he was dead; and Mary Timewell. David and Abraham to be overseers. Witnessed by Richard Smith, John Haywards, and James Couch. The inventory, taken by William Needom and Daniel Turoll, totaled £906-7-10, of which £700 was for land.

In widow Sarah's will, 10 Oct. 1684, proved 14 May 1685 [Suffolk Prob. Misc.], she named her sons Nathaniel and Abraham executors and left them all her property, as David and Jonathan had previously received £60 each. Witnessed by John Snelling and George Briggs. There was no inventory.

On 5 July 1685, the four sons reached an agreement on the division of the estate.

Children:

- 2 i. Nathaniel², b. abt. 1630; d. Boston, 30 Mar. 1690.
- 3 ii. David, b. abt. 1640; d. Boston, 3 July 1705.
- 4 iii. Abraham, b. 16 Jan. 1641/2; d. Boston, 6 Apr. 1700.
- 5 iv. Jonathan, b. abt. 1643; d. Boston, 7 Apr. 1707.
- v. Isaac, b. ; d. before 1684, when his mother's will was written, probably at sea.

2. Nathaniel² Adams, born probably in England about 1630; died at Boston, Mass., 30 Mar. 1690, aged 60, buried Copps Hill; married at Boston, 24 Nov. 1652, Mary² Pormott, born at Alford, Lincs., England, about 1630, died at Boston, 11 June 1707, aged 77, daughter of Philemon¹ and Susanna (Bellingham) Pormott.

The Boston Vital Records show "Elizabeth" Pormott, but Mary is used in all the birth, probate and registry records, and Elizabeth married at Boston, 1656, Samuel Norden.

Nathaniel Adams, a blockmaker, came to Weymouth with his parents and moved with them to Boston in 1652. His only official position was Tythingman in Capt. Turill's Co., in 1685.

He received his house and a share of wharves from his father's estate, part of which his widow, Mary, gave to his son, Joseph, 4 Mar. 1691/2 [Suffolk Reg., 15:168] and 1 Jan. 1700/1 [ib., 20:144]. Mary also sold some of the property to her brother-in-law, Jonathan Adams, 31 May 1698 [ib., 19:371]. The balance of the property was sold to Thomas Harris by the heirs, 17 Feb. 1707/8 [ib., 23:201].

In his will, 22 Mar. 1690, proved 8 May 1690 [Suffolk Prob. 1726], he names wife Mary executrix; his sons Joseph, Isaac, and Nathaniel Jr. (of Charlestown); his daughters Mary Hipdich, Sarah wife of Richard Honywell, and Elizabeth wife of Ebenezer Chaffin. Overseers to be Obadiah Gill and Jacob Howan. Witnessed by Daniel Turoll, Samuel Burrill and Eliezer Moody. The inventory, taken 8 May 1690 by William Robie, Hezekiah Henchman and Timothy Wadsworth, totaled £236-7-0, of which £120 was for land.

On 5 Aug. 1707 administration de bonis non was granted to his sons Joseph and Isaac. An inventory taken 5 Sept. 1707 by John Barnard, John Nichols and William Shipreeve totaled £104-7-6, of which £70 was for land.

Children, recorded at Boston:

- i. Nathaniel³, b. 10 Sept. 1653; d. Charlestown, Mass., 18 Mar. 1709/10; will 27 Jan. 1709/10, proved 4 April 1710 (Middlesex Prob. 209); blockmaker; m. (1) abt. 1679, Hannah² Wilmot, b. Boston, 10 Feb. 1660/1, d. Charlestown, 24 Jan. 1699/1700, aged 39, dau. of Nicholas¹ and Mary (-----); m. (2) in 1700, Anna³ Coolidge, b. Watertown, Mass., abt. 1671, d. Charlestown, 28 Dec. 1718, aged 47, will 18 Dec. 1718, pro.

- 23 Jan. 1718/19 (Middlesex Prob. 13662), dau. of Nathaniel² and Mary (Bright), John¹ and Mary (—). She m. (2) Charlestown, 18 Nov. 1716 (agreement, 29 Oct. 1716), as his third wife, Benjamin² Lawrence, waterman, b. Watertown, 2 May 1666, d. Charlestown in 1737, will 7 Sept. 1733, pro. 21 July 1737 (Middlesex Prob. 13664), son of George¹ and Elizabeth (Crispe). Lawrence m. (4) Charlestown, 9 July 1719, Elizabeth² (Gillingham or Ginningham) Bennit, b. abt. 1663, d. Charlestown, 26 Nov. 1738, aged 75, adm'n 19 Dec. 1739 to Edward Bennit (Middlesex Prob. 13681), probably dau. of William¹ and Agnes (Wadland). For children, see Wyman's Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown.
- ii. Mary, b. 20 May 1655; d. after 1708; m. before 1678, Joseph Hipditch, blacksmith, who d. Boston, 14 Dec. 1678, will 6 Nov. 1678, pro. 29 Jan. 1678/9 (Suffolk Prob. 1040). No issue.
- iii. Sarah, b. 9 Aug. 1657; d. Boston, 30 July 1723, aged 66, bur. Copps Hill; m. before 1690, Richard² Honeywell, mason, who d. Boston in 1749, will 24 June 1747, pro. 22 Feb. 1748/9 (Suffolk Prob. 9137), son of Ambrose¹. He m. (2) Boston, 12 Mar. 1723/4, Elizabeth² (Allen) Bradford, b. Boston, abt. 1672, d. there before 20 Sept. 1731 (Suffolk Reg. 46:117), when her Bradford children sold her property on Wings Lane, dau. of Edward¹ and Lydia (Ludkin), and widow of Moses³ Bradford, b. Boston, 24 Nov. 1670, d. there before 1723, son of Moses² and Elizabeth (—), Robert¹ and Martha (—). See Bowditch Abstracts of Deeds, 19:343. Honeywell m. (3) Chelsea, Mass., 29 July 1742, int. Boston, 26 May 1742, Hannah⁴ (Bill) Belcher, b. Pulling Point, abt. 1676, d. (not found), dau. of Lieut. Jonathan³ and Frances (—), James² and Mary (—), John¹ and Dorothy (—), widow of Ens. Joseph³ Belcher, bapt. Chelsea, 6 June 1675, d. there 15 Nov. 1739, aged 64, will 14 Nov. 1739, pro. 4 Dec. 1739 (Suffolk Prob. 7376), son of Jeremiah² and Sarah (Weeden), Jeremiah¹.
- iv. David, b. 30 June 1659; d. soon.
- v. Elizabeth, b. 2 Mar. 1661; d. Boston, 17 Aug. 1662.
- vi. Joseph, b. 19 Dec. 1663; d. Boston in 1736/7, will 16 July 1736, pro. 15 Feb. 1736/7 (Suffolk Prob. 6942), blockmaker; m. Boston, 3 May 1694, Elizabeth Hewes, who d. Boston, 4 Oct. 1729 (Supreme Ct. Files 23410 gives report of Coroner's Jury on her death; also it is noted in Boston News Letter for 9 Oct. 1729).
- vii. Benjamin, b. 20 Dec. 1665; d. young.
- viii. Elizabeth, b. 2 Oct. 1667; d. Boston, 15 Jan. 1725, aged 56; m. before Sept. 1690 (when she joined the Second Church), Ebenezer³ Chaffin, b. Boston, 6 Apr. 1664, d. there before 1702 when widow received a tax abatement, son of David² and Lydia (Crump), Samuel¹ and Cecily (Penny).
- ix. Benjamin, b. 27 May 1671; d. young.
- x. Isaac, b. 7 Nov. 1673; d. Boston, 30 Dec. 1732, aged

59, bur. Copps Hill; will 28 Dec. 1732, pro. 23 Jan. 1732/3 (Suffolk Prob. 6359); shipwright; m. (1) Boston, 4 Jan. 1699, Martha³ Stocker, b. Boston, 12 Sept. 1670, d. before 1731, dau. of Samuel² and Mary (Witt), Thomas¹ and Martha. Note: this marriage is as given in Thwing Catalogue, but Martha could have been the dau. of Joseph and Ann (Sheffield) Stocker, b. Boston, 25 Dec. 1672. Isaac m. (2) Boston, 29 July 1731, Joanna² (Skeath) (Burnet) Sentil, b. Boston, 24 Aug. 1681, d. not found, dau. of John¹ and Sarah (Waters), and widow (1) of John Burnet or Burnet and (2) of William Sentell or Sentall, shipwright.

3. David² Adams, born probably in Weymouth, Mass., about 1640; died at Boston, 3 July 1705, aged 65, buried Copps Hill; married first, before 1664, Sarah —, who died between 1666 and 1670; married second, before 1672, Hannah² Gannett, born at Scituate, Mass., died before 1700, daughter of Matthew¹ and Hannah (Andrews) Gannett.

Matthew Gannett in his will, 23 Aug. 1694, proved 15 Nov. 1694 [Supreme Court Files 3042], mentions his daughter Hannah Adams and grandchild David Adams. His widow Hannah, in her will, 18 Oct. 1700, proved 31 July 1701 [Plymouth Prob. 8344], mentions her grandson David Adams but not her daughter Hannah.

David Adams, blockmaker, came to Boston with his parents about 1652. In 1680 he was tythingman in Capt. Clark's Company, which seems to be the only office he held.

He received a house and interests in wharves from his father's estate, which were sold by his daughter Sarah and her husband, Elihu Wardell, to her uncle Jonathan Adams and his son Joseph [Suffolk Reg. 23:135 and 22:344]. His father left the house and land which he bought in 1675 from John Can [ib., 9:174] to Sarah or her brother David, and this property was sold by Sarah and Elihu Wardell, after they had petitioned the General Court for permission [ib., 22:88], on 28 Nov. 1704 [ib., 22:89]. In this petition they stated that their brother, David, had died without issue and that their father, having no other heirs, approved the sale.

He died intestate and administration was granted, 30 Aug. 1705, to Elihu Wardell and wife Sarah [Suffolk Prob. 2937]. The inventory, taken 5 July 1705 by John Nichols, Benjamin Snelling and Jonathan Wardell, came to £272-10-00, of which £180 was for land.

Children by Sarah, recorded at Boston:

- i. Sarah³, b. 7 Mar. 1664/5; m. (1) before Oct. 1694, —, Wiet or Wyat; m. (2) Boston, 15 Oct. 1700, Elihu³ Wardell, housewright, b. Ipswich, Mass., 2 Jan. 1668/9, son of Elihu² and Elizabeth (Wade), William¹.

- ii. Elizabeth, b. 26 Dec. 1666; d. soon.

Children by Hannah, recorded at Boston:

- iii. Hannah, b. 23 Apr. 1672; d. soon.
 iv. David, b. 15 Nov. 1674; d. soon.
 v. David, b. 23 May 1676; d. between Oct. 1700 and May 1704. He may have m. Boston, 15 Dec. 1698, Lois or Lovis Collins, by whom he had Hannah, b. 1699, and Nathaniel, b. 1701, but both must have d. before 1704. She m. (2) Boston, 8 Jan. 1705, William Waters.
 vi. Mehitable, b. 17 Apr. 1678; d. before 1694.
 vii. Isaac, b. 7 Aug. 1681; d. before 1694.
 viii. Elizabeth, b. 8 Oct. 1686; d. before 1694.

4. Abraham² Adams, born at Weymouth, Mass., 16 Jan. 1641/2; died at Boston, 6 Apr. 1700, aged 60, buried at Copps Hill; married first, at Falmouth, Casco Bay, about 1665, Sarah² Macworth, born in Maine, died at Boston, about 1678, daughter of Arthur¹ and Jane (—) (Andrews) Macworth; married second, about 1678, Abigail² Wilmot, born at Boston, 26 Sept. 1657, died at Charlestown, Mass., about 1715, daughter of Nicholas¹ and Mary (—). (She witnessed the will of Joseph Hipdich on 6 Nov. 1678 as Abigail Wilmot.) She married second, at Boston, 23 July 1700, Joseph Lord, mariner, who died at Boston in 1722, will 22 June 1721, proved 18 Mar. 1722. Lord married second, at Boston, 7 Aug. 1718, Elizabeth (Ganson) Presbury, widow of Nathan² Presbury, born at Saco, Me., about 1663, son of John¹ and Dorcas (Besse), John and Katherine (Howkins) Presbury.

Abraham² Adams, cooper and later innholder, came to Boston with his parents in 1652, was later in Maine, but returned to Boston about 1667. He was appointed hogreeve in 1690 and 1697; licensed to run a Public House 1690 and to run an Ale House 1691.

On 11 Oct. 1694, Abigail left Abraham and, taking many household goods and a young child, went to Philadelphia with John Frizell [Mass. State Archives, 8:25]. Abraham claimed that Dr. Launcelot Lake and Francis Knox drugged him so that she could get away, and in Jan. 1694/5 brought suit against John Frizell for helping her. There seems to be no record of her return, but on 30 June 1697 she and Abraham signed a receipt, with other heirs, for Abigail's share of her mother's estate [Suffolk Reg. 14:353], and Abraham, in his will, treated her as though she had never left him.

Abraham owned several pieces of property in the North End of Boston. On 16 Apr. 1671, he bought from Thomas Joy [Suffolk Reg. 7:146]; on 4 Mar. 1673/4 from Daniel Turell [*ib.*, 8:358] and on 2 Apr. 1691 from John Coney [*ib.*, 15:147]. He also received a house and in-

terest in wharves from his father's estate. The house from his father he deeded, 4 Aug. 1694, to his daughters Sarah Grant and Jane Snelling [Suffolk Reg. 17:309], which they sold 10 Dec. 1707 to Joseph Adams [Suffolk Reg. 23:194]. The Coney land was left to the children of Abigail and was sold by them; on 20 Sept. 1720, 2/5 by Francis and Elizabeth Gilbert to Gilbert Bant [Suffolk Reg. 34:260]; on 10 Dec. 1718, 1/5 by Mary Ellicot to Francis Gilbert [*ib.*, 33:168]; on 25 June 1723, 1/5 by Abraham³ Adams to Gilbert Bant [*ib.*, 37:58]; and the final 2/5, on 10 June 1728, by Joseph and Abigail Crosby, to Alexander Gregory [*ib.*, 42:168].

In his will, 6 Apr. 1700, proved 18 Apr. 1700 [Suffolk Prob. 2568], he mentions daughters Sarah Grant and Jane Snelling by a former wife; wife Abigail; sons Zachariah, Samuel and Abraham; daughters Mary, Abigail and Elizabeth by present wife. Wife Abigail, executrix, and John Endicott, Joseph Allen and Richard Cheever overseers. It was witnessed by Edward Crick, David Adams, Abraham Blish, and Eliezer Moody, sen. The inventory, taken 23 Apr. 1700 by John Indecott, Joseph Allen and Richard Cheever, totaled £527-4-0, of which £200 was for land.

On 19 Mar. 1715, administration *de bonis non* was granted to his son-in-law Francis Gilbert, slater, with John Clark Esq. and Thomas Phillips as sureties. The inventory, taken 31 Dec. 1716, by Obadiah Procter and William Randle, gave house and land valued at £450.

On 26 Aug. 1717, William Hayden of Boston, as guardian for Zachariah Adams' only child, Abigail, petitioned for an accounting, which was made 30 Dec. 1717 and assented to by William Hayden as attorney to Abraham Adams, and Joseph Allen as attorney to Mary Ellicott.

On 27 June 1717, Abigail Adams, daughter of Zachariah, selected her father-in-law, William Hayden, guardian. Ebenezer Hayden of Milton and Joseph Webb of Boston were sureties on his bond. [Suffolk Prob. 3848.]

Children by Sarah, recorded at Boston:

- i. Sarah³, b. probably in Maine; m. (1) — Wacum; m. (2) — Scarlet; m. (3) at Boston, 25 July 1694, Peter Grant, mariner, who d. after 1711 when he was surety on Jane Chamberlain's bond (see below).
- ii. Abraham, b. 11 Nov. 1667; d. soon.
- iii. Jane, b. 22 Feb. 1669/70; d. at Boston, 20 May 1738, aged 68, bur. Copps Hill; m. (1) at Boston, about 1689, John² Snelling, blockmaker, b. at Boston, 17 Mar. 1664, d. at Boston, 27 Feb. 1699/1700, aged 38, will 16 Feb. 1699/1700, pro. 14 Mar. 1700, adm'n d. b.n. 1 Aug. 1738 to son Abraham (Suffolk Prob. 2563), son of John¹ and Sarah (—), John and Frances (Hele); m. (2) at Boston, 25 June 1705, John Chamberlain, mariner, who d. at sea between 16 Feb.

1705/6 when he sailed from Boston and 4 June 1711 when widow Jane was granted adm'n on his estate (Suffolk Prob. 3325).

- iv. Mackworth, b. 17 Apr. 1672; d. soon.
- v. Isaac, b. 10 Nov. 1674; d. soon.

Children by Abigail, recorded at Boston:

- vi. Zachariah, b. abt. 1680; d. at Boston, 16 May 1703, aged 23, bur. Copps Hill; mariner; m. Boston, 3 July 1701, Dinah Lord. She m. (2) Boston, 24 Oct. 1706, William³ Hayden, sleighmaker, son of Ebenezer² and Anna (—), John¹.
Note: In the N.Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, 58:188, A. W. Hodgman states that Joseph Crosby of Braintree m. 28 Dec. 1726, Abigail Adams, the dau. of Abraham; but as I interpret the probate records and the deed, Suffolk Reg. 42:168, this Abigail was Zachariah's daughter.
- vii. Abigail, b. 25 Jan. 1687/8; d. Boston, 31 Dec. 1693.
- viii. Mary, b. 11 June 1690; m. (1) Vines^c Ellicott, b. abt. 1685, bapt. Boston, 26 Sept. 1695, d. before 1718 when Mary sold her interest in her father's estate to Francis Gilbert, son of Thomas¹ and Margaret (Vines); m. (2) Boston, 15 Jan. 1724, Ebenezer Allen, b. Boston, 8 May 1695, son of Joseph and Ann (Wiltot).
- ix. Samuel, b. 11 Feb. 1691/2; d. 1700 to 1715.
- x. Abraham, b. 14 July 1693; d. Boston, 16 July 1693.
- xi. Abraham, b. ; d. after 25 June 1723, when he sold his share of father's estate; mariner.
- xii. Abigail, b. ; d. Boston, 6 July 1712.
- xiii. Elizabeth, b. ; m. Boston, 3 May 1715, int. Charlestown, 14 Apr. 1715, Francis Gilbert, mason, bricklayer, and slater. They were living in Newport, R. I., in 1720.

5. Jonathan² Adams, born at Weymouth, Mass., about 1643; died at Boston, 7 Apr. 1707, aged 64, buried at Copps Hill; married, probably at Falmouth, Casco Bay, about 1671, Rebecca³ Andrews, born at Falmouth, about 1655, died at Boston, 22 Dec. 1737, aged 76, buried at Copps Hill, daughter of James² and Dorcas (Mitton), Samuel¹ and Jane (—).

Jonathan Adams, a blockmaker, was made a freeman in 1678. He seems to have held no public office. He resided in the North End of Boston near Cross Street. Besides the property which came to him from his father's estate at his mother's death, he bought more land from the heirs of his brothers Nathaniel and David, so that, at his death, he owned a house, two shops and three warehouses. In 1702 he also owned a part in the ship Victory.

In his will, 1 Apr. 1707, proved 8 May 1707 [Suffolk Prob. 3037], he named his wife, Rebecca, executrix, and his son Samuel and son-in-law, Joseph Snelling, execu-

tors after her death; sons Samuel, Jonathan, Nathaniel and James; daughters Rebecca, Dorcas, Mary and Lydia. It was witnessed by Daniel Turrell, Joseph Adams and Edward Weaver. The inventory, taken by Daniel Turrell, Joseph Adams and Samuel Gardner, totaled £857-2-10, of which £442 was for land. On 28 Dec. 1731, administration *de bonis non* was granted to his son-in-law, William Larrabee, as the widow, son Samuel and son-in-law Joseph Snelling had deceased, and an inventory was taken by Edward Proctor, John Cookson and James Pierpoint.

On 27 Dec. 1731 [Suffolk Prob. 6190], administration was granted on the estate of widow Rebecca to her son-in-law, William Larrabee, with Joseph Snelling, mast-maker, and Jonathan Snelling, mariner, as sureties on his bond. There is no inventory.

Under the terms of Jonathan's will, the sons were to receive the real estate and pay cash to their sisters. On 8 Apr. 1732, the children of Rebecca Snelling, with Dorcas and John Demont and Mary and Daniel Wyer, quit-claimed to Lydia, the widow of Samuel Adams, for £30, which was due them from Samuel [Suffolk Reg. 46:214].

Children, recorded at Boston:

- i. Jonathan³, b. 29 May 1672; d. soon.
- ii. Rebecca, b. 9 Mar. 1673/4; d. Boston, 7 Nov. 1730, aged 56, bur. Copps Hill; m. Boston, 19 July 1694, as his second wife, Joseph² Snelling, b. Boston, abt. 1667, d. there 15 Aug. 1726, aged 59, bur. Copps Hill, adm'n 2 Apr. 1727 to widow Rebecca (Suffolk Prob. 5409) shipwright, son of John¹ and Sarah (—), John and Frances (Hele).
- iii. Marv, b. 26 Apr. 1676; m. (1) Boston, 27 Dec. 1694, John³ Vial, b. Boston, 14 Sept. 1672, mariner, son of John² and Mary (Williams), John¹ and Mary (—); m. (2) Boston, 19 Nov. 1705, as his third wife, Daniel² Wyar or Weare, mariner, son of Peter¹ and Mary (Purington).
- iv. Dorcas, b. 27 June 1678; d. soon.
- v. Samuel, b. Nov. 1680; d. Boston, 1 Apr. 1728, aged 47, bur. Kings Chapel; adm'n 19 Dec. 1732 to widow Lydia (Suffolk Prob. 6342); blockmaker; m. Boston, 12 Aug. 1702, Lydia³ Hawkins, b. Boston, 24 Aug. 1681, d. Boston, 23 Oct. 1750, aged 68, bur. Kings Chapel, dau. of James² and Lydia (Drury), James¹ and Mary (Mills), Richard and Jane (—).
- vi. Nathaniel, b. 21 Nov. 1681; d. before 1712; m. Boston, 3 Sept. 1706, Joanna² Cotta, b. Boston, 13 Nov. 1678, d. there 25 Jan. 1747/8, aged 70, dau. of John¹ and Mary (Moore). She m. (2) Boston, 17 Apr. 1712, as his second wife, Thomas Bell, who d. in 1729, will 9 May 1728, pro. 16 Oct. 1729 (Suffolk Prob. 5847), mariner.
- vii. Dorcas, b. 7 July 1684; d. Boston, 19 May 1738, aged 55, bur. Copps Hill; m. (1) Boston, 12 Oct. 1704,

- John Fisher; m. (2) Boston, 4 Feb. 1713/14, John³ Mason, b. Dorchester, Mass., 17 May 1688, mariner, son of Content (Wales) Mason (widow of John²); m. (3) Boston, 12 Feb. 1729/30, John Demount, who d. before June 1747, when his widow Rebecca advertised the sale of her house in the North End of Boston. Demount was living in Raynham in 1739 and in Plymouth in 1742; and m. (2) Boston, 19 Nov. 1738, Rebecca⁴ (Shattuck) Sampson, b. Boston, 20 Jan. 1710/11, d. after 1754, when she was living in Brookline, dau. of Dr. Joseph³ and Mary (Ladd), Philip² and Rebecca (Chamberlain), William¹ and Susanna (—), and widow of Alexander Sampson who was drowned in Boston Harbor, 25 Sept. 1735 (Boston News Letter, 2 Oct. 1735).
- viii. James, b. 7 Jan. 1686/7; d. Boston, 17 June 1718, aged 32, bur. Coppes Hill; will 30 Apr. 1716, pro. 28 July 1718 (Suffolk Prob. 4064); adm'n d.b.n. 10 Jan. 1731/32 to Joseph Snelling; mariner; m. Boston, 19 Apr. 1716, Temperance³ Norton, b. Boston, 16 Mar. 1697/8, d. Stratford, Conn., in 1743, adm'n 15 Apr. 1743 to son George Gorham, dau. of David² and Temperance (—), William¹ and Susanna (Mason). She m. (2) Boston, 20 June 1723, as second wife, Joseph³ Gorham, b. Yarmouth, Mass., 15 Apr. 1681, d. Stratford, Conn., 24 Apr. 1742, aged 60, adm'n 16 May 1743 to Daniel Munson and Daniel Hawley, mariner, son of Capt. Joseph² and Sarah (Sturgis), John¹ and Desire (Howland).
- ix. Lydia, b. 24 Dec. 1688; m. Boston, 12 Aug. 1708, William³ Larrabee, b. Maine about 1684, d. Boston, 21 Jan. 1757, will 5 Jan. 1757, pro. 24 Jan. 1757 (Suffolk Prob. 11408), tailor, son of Stephen² and Isabelle (—), Stephen¹. He m. (2) Boston, int. 29 Dec. 1748, his sister-in-law, Mary (Mitchell) Adams, widow of Jonathan, see below.
- x. Josiah, b. 29 Nov. 1691; d. Boston, 15 Sept. 1693.
- xi. Jonathan, b. 9 Feb. 1696/7; d. before 1748; cooper; m. Boston, 8 Aug. 1717, Mary² Mitchell, b. Charlestown, 30 Jan. 1697/8, dau. of John¹ and Elizabeth (—). She m. (2) as his second wife, her brother-in-law, William Larrabee, see above.
- xii. Josiah, b. 8 May 1698; d. Boston, 6 Sept. 1699; bur. Coppes Hill.

THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS SAWYER OF LANCASTER

By Claude W. Barlow, Ph.D., F.A.A.R.,
Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Thomas Sawyer was born in England about 1616, was in Rowley, Mass., in 1643 with his supposed brother Edward, then became one of the original settlers of Lancaster, Mass., in 1647. His marriage to Mary Prescott in 1648 and the births of ten children between 1649 and 1673 are recorded in the vital records of Lancaster, also the death of an infant daughter. The death of Thomas Sawyer occurred in Lancaster on Sept. 12, 1706, aged about 90 years according to the inscription on his stone. This would make him 32 years of age when he was married and 57 when his youngest child was born, but there seems to be no particular reason to suppose that he must have been somewhat younger. Five of his children lived to be more than 80 years and two others more than 95 years.

Some confusion has been caused in accounts of the second generation, and false conclusions have been drawn about the early dates of death of several of the children, because it has not been recognized that Thomas Sawyer failed to mention all of his children in his will, which was dated Mar. 6, 1706/5 [sic]. The will is found in file no. 19992 of Middlesex County, where it was not admitted to probate until Apr. 12, 1720. This unusual delay is accounted for in the other papers of the estate.

When Thomas Sawyer died, his eldest son Thomas had been absent for some months in Canada, held in captivity by the Indians. Cambridge was a long way from Lancaster in those days, but the heirs did try to present the will soon, as shown by a note which it bears: "exhibited by Joshua Sayer Nov. 9, 1706." Joshua was the second son and lived in Woburn. The will appoints the wife Mary to be sole executrix, gives a settlement to the eldest son Thomas, mentions four other sons, Joshua, James, Caleb, and Nathaniel, and one daughter, Mary Wilder. It was witnessed by Simon Stevens, Abraham Wood, and Cyprian Stevens.

Preparations for final presentation in probate court were made when a notice was sent to the heirs Dec. 9, 1719. With the will on Apr. 12, 1720, there was also presented an inventory taken Apr. 1, 1720, by John Houghton, Peter Joslin, and William Divoll. It is significant that the inventory lists several parcels of land not given away during the life of the deceased and not mentioned in the will. These were: 30 acres of 2nd division upland and 6 acres swamplie meadow ground at Little Pond, 56 acres of 3rd division upland, 20 acres

of 2nd division upland not yet laid out, 2 acres of house lott improved by his son Thomas Sawyer, an acre and a half of meadow at Plumtrees, 2 acres of 3rd division meadow at Hoggeswampe. Another inventory was exhibited 6. 8th. 1721, taken by Capt. Peter Joslin, William Divoll, and Hooker Osgood, jun. At the same time Thomas Sawyer presented his account, which included a bill for keeping his mother eight and a half years. In the most recent history of the Sawyer family [Ancestry of Col. John Harrington Stevens and his wife Frances Helen Miller, by Mary Lovering Holman, Concord, N.H., 1948, pp. 47-93], the approximate date of April 1716 is given for the death of the widow Mary. Thomas also presented a bill for three journeys to Cambridge at his mother's request, "but could not obtain order for her to be executrix, as John Leveritt Esq., Judge of Probate, was not at leisure to attend it."

The new evidence here presented is from the probate records of Worcester County, of which Lancaster became a part when the new county was formed in 1731. After the death of Thomas Sawyer, Jr., in 1736, the land not bequeathed in the will of his father had still not been legally assigned to the heirs. Worcester County probate no. A52609 contains the administration of Thomas Sawyer "the first of that name" of Lancaster, deceased. Administration was granted, Mar. 10, 1739/40, to Bezaleel Sawyer and Abner Sawyer. Bezaleel was a son of Thomas Jr., while Abner was son of Joseph³ Sawyer and nephew of Bezaleel. The inventory presented three days later described the land in terms which identify it with those pieces mentioned in the 1720 inventory, although there are discrepancies. The pieces were: 85 acres of Little Pond land, 25 acres of intervail on Lancaster South river, 40 acres of old field and 1 acre of meadow, 7 acres of Hog Swamp meadow (now in Bolton), 1 1/2 acres of Plum Tree meadow (now in Harvard).

Final settlement of the estate was made on Nov. 5, 1740, and in two places there is an identical list of the "ten heirs": Bazaleell Sawyer, 2 shares given him by his father Thomas; Abner Sawyer for 5 sheirs, Joshua, James, Caleb, John, Mrs. Bettee Osmors; widow Mary Wilder; heirs of Mrs. Hannah Blood; heirs of Mrs. Marther Woods. There was a further stipulation that "Mr. Bezaleel Sawyer kep [sic] the bond of Mr. Nathaniel Sawyers." In this list we can now account for the nine known children of Thomas and Mary (Prescott) Sawyer and also an unrecorded daughter Hannah. Two other children are known to have died without heirs, making twelve in all. Three daughters, Elizabeth, Hannah, and Martha, are thus known to have married and had children, although Mary was the only daughter mentioned in her father's will.

John Sawyer had died before his father, having removed several years earlier to Lyme, Conn. The omission of his name from his father's will can best be accounted for by supposing that he had received his portion earlier. As a matter of fact, Middlesex County Land Records [12:714] contain a deed of land in Lancaster from Thomas Sawyer, Sr., to his son John on Jan. 4, 1692/3. The omission of Elizabeth, Hannah, and Martha from the will was most probably because they had received their portions at the time of marriage. Mary may have called for special favor as the eldest daughter or for other (unspecified) reasons.

With the help of vital records of neighboring towns, a complete record of the children of Thomas and Mary (Prescott) Sawyer can now be given for the first time as follows:

1. Thomas, b. July 2, 1649; d. Lancaster, Sept. 5, 1736; m. (1) Oct. 11, 1670, Sarah Fairbanks, b. Dedham, Dec. 9, 1645, d. Lancaster, Mar. 2, 1671, dau. of John and Sarah (Fiske) Fairbanks; m. (2) Oct. 21, 1672, Hannah Lewis, b. Roxbury, Mar. 18, 1649, d. Lancaster, before 1718, dau. of William and Amy (Weld or Wells) Lewis; m. (3) July 15, 1718, Mary (Rice) White, widow of Josiah White, b. Sudbury, Sept. 4, 1656, d. Lancaster, Aug. 22, 1733, dau. of Thomas and Mary (King) Rice; m. (4) Dec. 31, 1733, Anna (——) Ross, who d. Sterling, Mass., Nov. 1753 in her 74th year, widow of Thomas Ross. Thomas Sawyer had a child Mary by his first wife, and children Hannah, William, Joseph, Bezaleel, and Elias by his second wife.

2. Ephraim, b. Jan. 16, 1650/1; killed by Indians at Prescott's Garrison (now Clinton), Feb. 10, 1676. There is no evidence that he ever married.

3. Mary (recorded as Marie), b. Jan. 4, 1652/3; living Nov. 5, 1740, when her father's estate was settled, d. before Jan. 22, 1740/1, when her son Ephraim Wilder was appointed administrator of her estate; m. Lancaster, Jan. 24, 1673/4, Lt. Nathaniel Wilder, b. Charlestown, Nov. 30 (3?), 1650, killed by Indians at Lancaster, July 31, 1704, son of Thomas and Anna Wilder.

4. Joshua, b. Mar. 13, 1655; d. Woburn, July 14, 1738; m. Concord, Jan. 2, 1677, Sarah (Wright) Potter, widow of Samuel Potter, b. Feb. 16, 1652/3, dau. of John and Priscilla Wright. Their children were Abigail, Joshua, Sarah, Hannah, Martha, Elizabeth, and possibly Mary.

5. James, b. Mar. 22, 1657; d. Pomfret, Conn., Jan. 27, 1753; m. (1) Concord, Feb. 4, 1677/8, Mary Marble, who d. Marlborough, Mass., Mar. 20, 1708/9; m. (2) Mary (said to have been Mary Prescott), who d. Pomfret, Dec. 28, 1763. Children by the first wife, b. Marlborough:

Ephraim, James, Mary, Benjamin; by second wife, b. Pomfret; Cornelius, Mary, Jonas, Martha, Joseph, Sarah, Thomas.

6. Caleb, b. Apr. 20, 1659; d. Harvard, Mass., Feb. 12, 1755; m. Lancaster, Dec. 28, 1687, Sarah Houghton, b. Lancaster, Mar. 17, 1661/2, d. Harvard, Nov. 16, 1751, dau. of Ralph and Jane (Stowe) Houghton. Their sons were John, Jonathan, and Seth; daughters, Hephzibah and Abigail.

7. John, b. Apr. 6, 1661; d. Lyme, Conn., about 1705; m. Lancaster, June 16, 1686, Mary Bull of Worcester, perhaps dau. of Isaac and Sarah (Parker) Bull of Boston, who were in Worcester in 1686. Her name was not Ball as sometimes given. Before Jan. 5, 1705/6, she m. (2) William Sterling as his fourth wife. She was living in Lyme Feb. 8, 1720/1, when she signed a receipt. The children of John Sawyer were listed in the probate records as Edward, Jacob, Elizabeth, Moses, and James.

8. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 5, 1663/4; d. Woodstock, Conn., Jan. 16, 1745; m. Concord, Feb. 6, 1687/8, James Hosmer of Marlborough, b. Concord, Oct. 26, 1660, d. Woodstock about 1728, son of James and Sarah (White) Hosmer.

9. Deborah, b. about 1665; d. Lancaster, July 17, 1666.

10. Nathaniel, b. Nov. 24, 1670; d. Lancaster, Nov. 10, 1756; m. (1) Lancaster, about 1692, Mary —, who d. after Sept. 23, 1709, when she signed a deed; m. (2) probably before 1715, Elizabeth —, who probably d. Lancaster, Dec. 28, 1768. Children, perhaps all by the first wife: Amos, Ephraim, Samuel, John, Ezra, Nathaniel, Mary, Thomas, Phineas, and Jonathan.

11. Martha, b. Aug. 10, 1673. The evidence from the probate of her father's estate is that she m. — Woods and d. before 1739. Since she had a brother and a sister in Marlborough, it is very probable that she was the Martha, wife of John Woods, Jr., who d. there Apr. 1, 1697. John and Martha Woods had two children b. Marlborough: David, b. Jan. 5, 1695/6, and John, b. Mar. 25, 1697, d. Oct. 19, 1699. David Woods should then be one of the heirs of Thomas Sawyer in his mother's right, but the index to the Worcester County deeds does not have any entry under his name conveying property inherited from his maternal grandfather.

12. Hannah, birth not recorded; d. before 1739; m. Concord, Apr. 15, 1706 [Groton V.R.], Joseph Blood, b. Groton, Feb. 3, 1681, probably living 1748, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Parker) Blood. Their children were Joseph (probably the eldest, bapt. Groton 1709), Mary (b. 1708), and "Habsabah" (b. 1711). On Jan. 24, 1748, Joseph Blood, Jr., Josiah Nutting and his wife

Mary, William Spalding and his wife Hephzebah, all of Groton, sold to Oliver Moor of Lancaster "our share of intervail that was sett off to our Honoured Mothers Hannah Blood heirs out of her Honoured Father Thos. Sawyer's Estate" [Worcester County Deeds, 27:328].

From the evidence given, it is certain that the descendants of James and Elizabeth Hosmer of Marlborough and Woodstock, the descendants of Joseph and Hannah Blood of Groton, and probably the descendants of John and Martha Woods of Marlborough, may now claim Thomas Sawyer "the first of that name" of Lancaster as their ancestor.

NATHANIEL¹ ELY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS,
IS NOT (ALAS!) THE MAN WE THOUGHT HE WAS

By John Insley Coddington, of Washington, D.C.

It is my very sad duty to inform descendants of Nathaniel¹ Ely of Springfield, Mass., and others interested in the genealogy of the Ely family, that the parentage which up to the present time has been accepted as his has now been proved erroneous.

The famous American antiquarian, Colonel Joseph Lemuel Chester, identified Nathaniel Ely in 1881 as a son of Mr. Nathaniel Ely, clerk, Master of Arts, by his wife Susannah Dowle, and as a grandson of the Rev. George Ely, M.A., Vicar of Tenterden, co. Kent, who was buried at Tenterden 21 Aug. 1615, leaving a will, dated 13 Aug. 1615, in which he mentioned (among others) a grandson Nathaniel, son of his deceased son Nathaniel. The results of Col. Chester's investigations, including an abstract of the will of Rev. George Ely, were printed in Heman Ely, Records of the Descendants of Nathaniel Ely, the Emigrant (Cleveland, Ohio, 1885), pp. vi-lx. Mr. Donald Lines Jacobus and Mr. Edgar Francis Waterman summarized this material in Hale, House and Related Families (Hartford, Conn., 1952), pp. 535-536, and considered this Nathaniel to be "tentatively identified with the New England settler"; and the present writer has followed their footsteps with some further notes on this Ely family, ante, vol. 29, pp. 206-209.

From data newly received from England, however, it now appears that Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel and grandson of Rev. George Ely, died as a small child at the age of seven months, and cannot, therefore, have been the emigrant to New England who settled at Springfield. The only excuse which can be offered for not having made this disclosure sooner is that English genealogical researchers work with extreme slowness and deliber-

ation, and can under no circumstances ever be hurried.

Extracts from the Parish Registers of
All Saints' Church, Biddenden, co. Kent

- 1598 John s. of Nathanyell Elie, bap., 18 June.
 1599 Agnes Roberts servant to Mr. Ely Scholemaster, bur., 17 May.
 1600 Edward s. of Nathaniell Elye, bap., 5 Oct.
 1600 Edward s. of Nathaniell Elye, bur., 13 Dec.
 1602 Thomas s. of Mr. Nathaniel Ely Scholem^r, bap., 6 June.
 1604 Francis s. of Mr. Nathaniel Ely Scholemaster, bap., 2 Dec.
 1606 Susan da. of Mr. Nathanael Elye, bap., 25 Jan. (1606/7).
 1608 Margaret d. of Nathaniell Elye, bap., 18 Dec.
 (From 8 Oct. 1609 to May 1615, the Parish Register was written by Nathanael Elye, Curate of Biddenden. This was during the incumbency of Dr. John Bancroft as Rector of Biddenden. Dr. Bancroft, a pluralist, was Bishop of Oxford, but held the living of Biddenden concurrently.)
 1610 Lydia d. of Nathanael Elye Clerke, bap., 10 Feb. (1610/11).
 1612 Sarah d. of Nathanael Elye Clerke, bap., 4 July.
 1613 Lydia Elye d. of Nathanael Elye Clerke & Curate of Biddenden, bur., 13 Feb. (1613/14).
 1615 Nathanael Ely, Clarke, Curate of Biddenden, bur. 10 May.
 1615 Nathaniell s. of Nathaniell Ely Clerk deceased, bap. 2 July.
 1615 Nathaniell s. of Nathaniell Ely, clarke, bur. 10 Feb. (1615/16).
 1634 Susan Ely, bur. 7 August.

We therefore have the following pedigree of the family of Mr. Nathaniel Ely, clerk, M.A., and successively schoolmaster and Curate of Biddenden:

Nathaniel Ely, bap. at Tenterden, co. Kent, 28 Sept. 1572, was the eldest son and second child of Rev. George Ely, Vicar of Tenterden. He matriculated as pensioner from St. John's College, Cambridge, ca. 1590, B.A. 1593-4, M.A. 1597, incorporated at Oxford University 1605. As "Mr. Nathaniel Ely, clerke, Master of Arts," he was married at Tenterden, 9 June 1597, to Susannah Dowle. He became schoolmaster at Biddenden, co. Kent, (a few miles north-west of his old home at Tenterden) by June 1598, and in Oct. 1609 he was appointed Curate of Biddenden by Dr. John Bancroft, Bishop of Oxford, the Rector. He was bur. at Biddenden 10 May 1615, a little over three months before his father's death. Letters of administration on the goods, &c., of Mr. Nathaniel Elie, clerk, late Curate of Biddenden, deceased, were granted to Susan Elie the relict, 31 Aug. 1615 (Archdeaconry of Canterbury, Administration Act Book 29, folio 159). Susan or Susannah (Dowle) Ely received a bequest in the will of her father-in-law, Rev. George Ely, in Aug. 1615, and it was probably she (but possibly her daughter of the same name) who was bur. at

Biddenden on 7 Aug. 1634.

Children, baptized at Biddenden:

- i. John, bapt. 18 June 1598.
- ii. Edward, bap. 5 Oct. 1600, bur. at Biddenden 13 Dec. 1600.
- iii. Thomas, bap. 6 June 1602, perhaps "Thomas the sonne of Mr Elye" bur. at Canterbury Cathedral 22 June 1616.
- iv. Francis, bap. 2 Dec. 1604.
- v. Susan, bap. 25 Jan. 1606/7.
- vi. Margaret, bap. 18 Dec. 1608.
- vii. Lydia, bap. 10 Feb. 1610/11, bur. at Biddenden 13 Feb. 1613/14.
- viii. Sarah, bap. 4 July 1612.
- ix. Nathaniel, heretofore thought to have been the emigrant to New England and settler at Springfield, b. posthumously, and bap. 2 July 1615; bur. at Biddenden 10 Feb. 1615/16, aged 7 months.

It should, perhaps, be noticed that Nathaniel Ely, the settler at Springfield, came to New England probably in 1634 and settled first at Cambridge, and that he was made a freeman of Massachusetts Bay on 6 May 1635, the same date as Robert Day, whose house lot adjoined his. In 1636 Ely and Day removed with Rev. Thomas Hooker to Hartford, and there too their lots adjoined. Ely did not leave Hartford till after Day's death in 1648; then he moved in 1650 to Norwalk, and in 1659 made a final move to Springfield, where he died on 25 Dec. 1675. But on 28 Oct. 1659, Nathaniel Ely's son Samuel² Ely further cemented the ties between the Ely and Day families by marrying, at Springfield, Mary² Day, daughter of Robert Day. For further details, see Jacobus and Waterman, op. cit., pp. 509-510 (Day) and 536-537 (Ely).

Mr. Jacobus and Mr. Waterman have shown that the Robert Day who was such a close friend of Nathaniel Ely was the man of that name who, aged 30, with a first wife named Mary, aged 28, sailed from Ipswich, co. Suffolk, the last of April 1634 on board the Elizabeth of Ipswich, which arrived at Boston in July. Robert Day received land in Cambridge on 4 Aug. 1634. It is possible that Nathaniel Ely came on the same ship, though his name does not appear on the shipping-list.

According to Dr. Charles E. Banks, The Planters of the Commonwealth (Boston, 1930), pp. 117-121, most of the passengers on the Elizabeth were from the county of Suffolk, though some came from nearby parishes in Essex and Cambridgeshire. If the friendship of Robert Day and Nathaniel Ely had its origin in England (as seems not impossible), then this area should be the place in which to look for records of them. Dr. Banks also ed-

ited Able Men of Suffolk, 1638 (Anglo-American Records Foundation, 1931), based on the Muster Rolls of that county now preserved in the Public Record Office, London. Although the year 1638 was four years after Nathaniel Ely and Robert Day arrived in New England, the Able Men of Suffolk is useful in that it shows the names and locations of a number of "able-bodied" men by the name of Day and Ely in Suffolk. There were fifty-nine men named Day and thirteen men named Ely in these Muster Rolls of 1638, but there was only one parish in which both Days and Elys lived. That was the parish of Bildeston, in which there was a Thomas Day sr., Thomas Day jr., and Robert Ely.

COMSTOCK HINTS

By John Insley Coddington, of Washington, D.C.

Several genealogical accounts of the Comstock family of Connecticut and Rhode Island are to be found in print. Taking the more important of these in chronological order of publication, they are: (1) John Osborne Austin, The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island (Albany: Joel Munsell's Sons, 1887), pp. 280-283; (2) General Cyrus Ballou Comstock, Some Descendants of Samuel Comstock of Providence, R.I., Who Died About 1660 (New York: Knickerbocker Press, 1905); (3) General Cyrus Ballou Comstock, A Comstock Genealogy: Descendants of William Comstock of New London, Connecticut (New York: Knickerbocker Press, 1907); (4) Donald L. Jacobus, History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield, vol. 1 (Fairfield, Conn.: Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, D.A.R., 1930), pp. 156-159; (5) the Comstock genealogy in Americana Illustrated, vol. 29 (1935), pp. 444-447; (6) John Adams Comstock, A History and Genealogy of the Comstock Family in America (Los Angeles: Commonwealth Press, 1948); (7) Mary Lovering Holman and Winifred Lovering Holman, Ancestry of Colonel John Harrington Stevens and his wife Frances Helen Miller, compiled for Helen Pendleton (Winston) Pillsbury (Concord, N.H.: Rumford Press, 1949), pp. 479-483.

Of these, (1) and (2) are concerned with the family of Samuel² Comstock of Providence, R.I., who was almost certainly a son of William¹ Comstock of Wethersfield and New London, Conn.; while (4) and (7) are concerned with the descendants of Christopher Comstock of Fairfield and Norwalk, Conn., an unproved son of William¹. No. (3), which (5) merely repeats in part, contains an account of William's descendants, including those of Christopher. No. (6) sums up what had been discovered

on the Comstocks in America up to 1948 and, like No. (3), contains a preface which has some hints on the Comstocks in Europe. Both General C. B. Comstock in the preface to No. (3) and John Adams Comstock in the preface to No. (6) attack and explode the myth, doubtless dreamed up by some nineteenth century romancer, that the Comstock family was descended from a certain (non-existent) "Charles von Komstohk, Baron of the Holy Roman Empire," who was alleged to have fled from Germany to England in 1547.

In the preface to (6), John A. Comstock points out that the surname is doubtless derived from the village of Culmstock, co. Devon, which is situated on the River Culm in the north-eastern part of the county, about two miles from the Somersetshire border. The author has, moreover, adorned the preface with several photographs of picturesque Culmstock. The author of (6) further points out that Samuel Willett Comstock had discovered references in the Close Rolls of 1 Richard I (1189) to a certain John de Culmstok with wife Alice and son Robert, living in Timberscombe, co. Somerset, which is about fifteen miles northwest of Culmstock. The surname was accordingly in use as early as 1189, and persons bearing the name dwelt in Somerset at that time, as they did later.

In the prefaces of both (3) and (6), reference is made to Comstock entries in the Parish Registers of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, and Stoke St. Gregory, co. Somerset, and John A. Comstock states in the latter preface his belief that the original home of the Comstocks of New England is to be found in the county of Somerset. More work on the origin of the New England Comstocks remains to be done, however, and the purpose of the present paper is merely to reinforce Mr. Comstock's theory of Somersetshire origin.

Copies of the Lay Subsidy Rolls of the County of Devon for 1624, and of the County of Somerset for 1623 and 1628 are among the Banks Mss. in the Rare Book Room of the Library of Congress. None of them contain any Comstock references. This shows that the name was rare, the family small in numbers and probably in humble circumstances so as to be untaxable in these Lay Subsidies.

So far as the present writer is aware, no wills of persons bearing the name of Comstock (Combstock, Coomstock, Culmstock) were proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury prior to 1680 and, indeed, there are no Comstock references in the indexes to the six volumes of Abstracts of Somersetshire Wills edited by Frederick Arthur Crisp (1887). These abstracts, made by the Rev. Frederick Brown, are almost exclusively of wills in P.C.C., not in the minor probate registries, and this fact again betokens the probability that the Comstocks

were in humble circumstances, otherwise some of them would at least have been mentioned in prerogative wills.

Eight wills of members of the Comstock family were proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Taunton. B. G. Bouwens, Wills and Their Whereabouts (London, 1939), p. 33, says of this Court that it contained the wills "chiefly of yeomen." These wills are now no longer in existence, for the records of the Taunton Probate Registry were moved to Exeter in 1935 and were totally destroyed when the Germans bombed Exeter in May 1941. The list of Comstock wills is taken from the British Record Society, Index Library, vol. 45 (Taunton Wills, 1537-1799).

1582	Comstoke, John	of Drayton, co. Somerset
1611	Combstocke, Joan	of Wilton, co. Somerset
1635	Combstock, Robert	of Curri Rivell, co. Somerset
1661	Combstock, Mary, widow	of Currie Revell, co. Somerset
1709	Combstocke, John	of Curry Revell, co. Somerset
1709	Combstocke, Robert	of Curry Revell, co. Somerset
1730	Combstock, John	of Curry Rivell, co. Somerset
1798	Combstock, Martha	of Curry Rivell, co. Somerset

The preferred modern spelling of the name of the parish mentioned six times above is "Curry Rivel." Its original Parish Registers date only from 1642, the earlier ones having been lost. The marriages from 1642 to 1812 were published in Phillimore, Somersetshire Marriages, vol. 3, pp. 121-154, and the Bishops' Transcripts of the Registers for 1609, 1629 and 1638 have been published in E. Dwelly, Parish Records, vol. 1, pp. 373-377. The following records of the Com(b)stocks of Curry Rivel have thus appeared:

Marriages

- 1607 Robert Combstocke & Mary Worthy, 8 February (1607/8).
- 1629 Marmaduke Combstocke & Agnes Wood, 23 January (1629/30).
- 1638 William Coate & Elizabeth Combstocke, 11 April.
- 1671 Robert Combstocke & Mary Bowden, 3 July.
- 1698 William Wood & Jane Combstock, 2 June.
- 1699 John Combstock & Joan Blessett, 22 June.

In the Parish Registers of Stoke St. Gregory, co. Somerset, which adjoins Curry Rivel to the northwest, the following entries have been found:

- 1636 Thomas son of Thomas Coomstocke baptised y^e 30 day of October.
- 1646 John son of Thomas Coomstocke baptised y^e 18 day of September.
- 1658 Thomas Cumstocke buried 30 September.

In the Parish Registers of Fivehead, co. Somerset, which lies 2 1/2 miles southwest of Curry Rivel and the same distance due south of Stoke St. Gregory, the following marriage records have been found (the first item

is printed in Dwelly's Parish Records, vol. 1, p. 430, the other two appear in Phillimore, Somersetshire Marriages, vol. 5):

- 1635 William Powell & Johane Koomestoke, 23 April.
- 1756 John Betty of Curry Rivell & Mary Comstock, 25 May.
- 1765 Robert Child & Elizabeth Combstock, by licence (no month or day entered).

Like many other families, the Comstocks sent a branch to London, of which the following records appear in the Parish Registers of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields (Publications of the Harleian Society, vols. 25 and 66):

- 1596 Guilielmus Coomstocke, ^{Baptism} 4 July.
- 1595 Mariana Combstocke, ^{Burials} 30 November.
- 1597 Joannes Combstocke, 26 August.
- 1598 Guliel' Coomstocke, 20 May.
- 1603 Johannes Comstock, 1 November.

It should be noticed that no parents' names or other particulars are given in the above-cited extracts. The Guilielmus [William] "Coomstocke" who was baptized 4 July 1596 has been suggested as the later settler of Wethersfield and New London, but, as the late Mrs. Holman pointed out in (7), page 479, footnote, the child baptized on that date is probably identical with the "Guliel' Coomstocke" buried at St. Martin's on 20 May 1598.

E. Dwelly's National Records, vol. 1 (1916) contains the rolls of the Hearth Tax for Somerset, 1664-5. On p. 171 there appears a "Rob. Combstock" who was taxed 4s. for 2 hearths at Curry Rivel, and on p. 201 another "Rob. Combstock" who was taxed 2s. for 1 hearth at Weeke. The same author's National Records, vol. 2 (1924) is a "Directory of Somerset" based on a number of Lay Subsidies for Somerset in the reigns of Charles I and Charles II. On p. 36 there appears the record of Richard Combstock of Curry Rivel, on a roll dated 30 March 1671, and on p. 213 appears a record of the same man, on another roll dated 12 June 1674.

From the foregoing records it would appear that apart from a London branch of the family which disappeared after 1603, the center of habitation of the Combstocks or Comstocks of England lay in a small area on West Sedgmoor in mid-Somersetshire, in or about the parishes of Curry Rivel, Stoke St. Gregory and Fivehead. Of the other three places mentioned in connection with the family, Drayton is a parish adjoining Curry Rivel to the east; Weeke (Wick) is a locality in Curry Rivel, and Wilton is eight miles west of Fivehead. It is in this neighborhood, therefore, that rec-

ords of William¹ Comstock of Wethersfield and New London should be sought. The genealogist's task is much complicated by the destruction of the Taunton wills, but it may be that some clues will reward the earnest seeker for Comstock material who investigates the Chancery depositions, Exchequer depositions, Feet of Fines, and other records in the Public Record Office in London. It may be, indeed, that a fortunate searcher will be able to solve the vexed question of whether Christopher Comstock of Fairfield and Norwalk was or was not a son of William¹ Comstock.

TRICKS IN USING INDEXED GENEALOGICAL BOOKS

By Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., F.A.S.G.

Intelligent and experienced readers will, I fear, feel insulted to be told things they long have known and practised. Those who are sure they know all the tricks that can be employed in handling the indexes in family histories are therefore requested to skip this page with a sniff of disdain.

Many family histories, particularly the older ones, have a series of indexes. Thus, there is an old Peck genealogy which has two indexes apiece (Peck names and the surnames of non-Pecks) for each of the Peck families included, and unless you know with which Peck family your sought individual was affiliated, you have to plow through all the indexes. A Munson genealogy has five indexes: one for Munson-name descendants, a second for other-name descendants, a third for those who married Munsons, a fourth for places where Munsons lived, and a fifth (incomplete) index of persons mentioned in the text but not related by marriage. Readers will recall an even greater elaboration of indexes in a few books, where males and females of the Fauntleroy name (let us say) are kept uncontaminated in separate indexes, while men who married Fauntleroy girls are carefully screened from the women who became wives of the Fauntleroy men.

So the first caution is to find out how many indexes there are. Never turn to the back of the book, cast your eye down a list of names, and hastily conclude that the name you seek is not there. Find out whether the book is of the multiple-index type, and try all the indexes that may help. It is often wise to turn to the beginning of the index section and read the explanation (if any is given) of what is included in the index or indexes.

A few family histories have the index in the front

instead of the back of the book. It may even be found in the middle. On my first encounter with a mammoth Humphreys genealogy, I was surprised to see so small an index for so large a volume, but soon discovered that it covers only the last section; the main index is buried part way through the second half of the volume, following the main Humphreys family. Two-volume family histories sometimes have an index for each volume, but others have a combined index at the end of the second volume, while a few have a separate index volume covering the entire work. Monnette's First Settlers of Piscataway and Woodbridge (seven volumes) has an index plump in the middle of the seventh volume, the remainder of the volume not being indexed.

Some indexes do not include all the data given in the book itself. A genealogy of the Robert Chapman family contains information also on the William Chapman family, but only Robert's descendants are indexed. A lady doing genealogical work professionally wrote me years ago to ask if I could locate a certain Sanford who, she assured me, was not identified in the two big volumes of the Sanford family history. Nevertheless, I thought he probably was, and it took about five minutes to locate him. Here only the main part of the publication, dealing with the Robert Sanford family, is indexed. The compiler thoughtfully included such data as he had picked up on the other Sanford families of New England, but neglected to index them. In such cases, unless the books consulted happen to be among those included in The American Genealogical Index (47 vols., 1942-1952), one simply has to thumb through the unindexed sections of such books.

Many books, replete with genealogical data, index the given names of those born into the family, but only the surnames of those who married into the family or descended from it in female lines. In most cases, if the inquirer knows the names of both husband and wife, it obviously takes less time to look for the name of the outsider who married into the family with which the book is concerned. Thus if an Amos Dudley married a Mary Williams, and you are seeking Mary's ancestry in a Williams genealogy, it is far easier to look up one or two page references to an Amos Dudley than to examine 58 or 60 pages where a Mary Williams appears.

But when only the surnames of those allied by marriage are indexed, and there are 58 page references to Mary Williams and 33 page references to people named Dudley, there is a quick way to locate Amos Dudley and your Mary Williams if the book contains their marriage. Check the pages given for Dudley against those given for the various Marys in the Williams index until you find one or two identical pages. If there is both a

Dudley and a Mary Williams on pages 138 and 326, then you have only two pages to examine instead of 33 or 58, and what you seek is probably on one of these pages.

If this method fails because the compiler has not found and given this Williams-Dudley marriage, then of course there is no way to avoid a laborious search of the book to locate all Marys in the Williams family of proper age for the Dudley marriage and not married off to someone else. If the genealogy is a poor one, your Mary may even be there but assigned in marriage to the wrong husband and, if you suspect error, original record sources may have to be searched to straighten out the matter.

Do not be discouraged too readily if the name you seek is not found immediately. If the surname is one subject to variation in spelling, it may be listed in an index but not under the form which you consider standard. Try other possible spellings. The printed volumes of the 1790 Census index names under the precise spellings employed by the enumerators, some of whom were not very literate. The index does not combine the heads of households under one standard or usual spelling, nor does it even give cross-references to other spellings. On one occasion I missed a Benjamin Seeley (Seelye, Sealy, Celey, etc.) who might have been living in Sandgate, Vt., in 1790. After trying in the index every variation I could think of, I turned in desperation to the names listed in the text under Sandgate and began reading them through, and there I came upon "Sceely, Benj^m," a variant spelling I had never seen elsewhere and which had not occurred to me.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolutionary War (17 vols.) follows the spellings of names as written in the rosters or archives. At the beginning of each surname, a cross-reference is made to the standard or most frequently used spelling, and at the beginning of that, references will be found to all variant spellings in the work. It is easy to overlook the service of your ancestor unless full use is made of these references.

Inconsistencies occur in the indexes of many genealogical books. One gets the impression that the index of Manwaring's Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records (3 vols.) follows the spelling of each surname as it appears in the original record and in the text of the book. For example, near the beginning of the index to the first volume, the surnames Andarus, Andrews, Andross, Andrus and Andruss all appear, with cross-references back and forth. However, one looking for the name Stiles will fail to find it at all in this index; it does not appear even for the purpose of cross-reference. Yet upon looking under Styles, nine individual

names are found, to whom are assigned 20 page references. The queerest feature of these entries is that, if one consults the pages of text referred to, it is found that in 16 of the 20 reference entries the name in the text is actually spelled Stiles, while in only four is it spelled Styles, the only spelling found in the index.

While inconsistent, such vagary would not mislead the user if a cross-reference were given under Stiles, like the numerous ones found for the variant forms of Andrews. As a matter of fact, indexing is a difficult art and poses many problems. The indexer may not always know that certain variant spellings were intended for the same name. In the Manwaring volume just cited, there are two index references to Thomas Tomlins, and one to Thomas Tomlinson. They refer to the same man. The present writer, in indexing The American Genealogist, has usually followed the standard or most common spelling of names rather than the precise variant spelling or misspelling found in records cited in the text. This system should make the index of greater use to the average searcher. Yet there are surnames so spelled that they may be variants of well-known surnames or may be intended for entirely distinct names. For example, "Cole" in a very old quoted record is probably the name which is now so spelled, but just possibly may be an antique way of writing the two-syllable name "Coley." "Gaillard" is quite likely a variant of "Gaylord," but in a specific case may be a distinct name. Unless the context makes it clear what surname is intended, the only safe solution is to index it as spelled in the text. Hence there is some unavoidable inconsistency in the indexes of genealogical publications, regardless of the method adopted and usually followed.

Standardization can be carried too far in indexes. Years ago I contributed an article on the Wooster family to a genealogical quarterly, and the entire family group was indexed under Worcester. To be sure, Wooster was originally a corruption of Worcester. The fact remains that the two chief families in New England with a name so pronounced were the Massachusetts family which consistently spelled it Worcester and the Connecticut family which consistently spelled it Wooster. Here indexing under separate spellings would have more utility than combining them, for when combined in a general index the reader may have to look up twice as many references as should be necessary, since he is unable to tell until he consults the volume and page in each case whether he will find a Worcester or a Woosten.

Those who use the indexes in genealogical books must bear all the above factors in mind, for they cause a wide variation in the methods employed by indexers and in the nature of the indexes produced. Many have been

compiled by inexperienced people, some by careless people, and some by doctrinaires who followed their own eccentric—even bizarre—notions. The best and most experienced indexers are occasionally guilty of some oversight or of a lapse in judgment. The moral is for the searcher not to give up too easily, but to determine the nature of the genealogical book he is consulting and the type of index or indexes provided in it, and then to try every trick before concluding that the book can be of no aid.

THE ORIGIN IN THE NETHERLANDS OF THE DE KAY FAMILY

By William J. Hoffman, M.Mech. Eng., Laplume, Pa.

Jacob Toeniszen (de Key), from Tuyl (Tail), Province of Gelderland, Netherlands, came to New Amsterdam about 1650. His place of origin is evident from the records of the New York Dutch Reformed Church, in which the entry of his marriage to Hilletje Toenis (Hillegond Theunis Quick) was recorded on 29 March 1658. Fourteen children of this marriage were baptized in the same church. Only five grew up and only one son had male heirs.

Jacob became a prominent burgher of New Amsterdam (New York), serving as a schepen, alderman, elder of the Dutch Church, and dean of the Baker's Guild. He was killed on 19 March 1691 by the explosion of a "great gonne" at the celebration of the downfall of acting Governor Jacob Leisler whom he had bitterly opposed.

As his descendants became persons of prominence and distinction, it was only natural that in time they became interested in the antecedents of their immigrant ancestor. And again the usual standard pattern of research was followed. Notwithstanding the fact that the place of origin in the Netherlands of the founder was known, it was not until quite recently that a search there was ever made. Prior to this, the usual fantastic claims were put forward, based on no valid evidence whatsoever. It has been stated that the name and family found its origin in a seigneurie in France named Cais (Caix) which was held by the famous sires de Couci (of robber baron fame¹), a younger son of whom was known as Anseau de Cais. In connection with the above assumption, I would like to point out that in numerous

1. See, for example, Cambridge Medieval History, Vol. V, p. 593, and l'Art de Vérifier les Dates, under Couci.

instances American genealogists have mistaken the "de" in connection with Dutch surnames to mean "of" or "from." This holds good in French or Walloon surnames, as de Marest, de Lancy, etc. But in Flemish as well as in Dutch names, "de" is to be translated by "the," as in de Key (the Key), de Peyster (the pastor, the herdsman), de Haze (the hare), de Graaf (the dykgraaf, dike reeve, or pluimgraaf, official in charge of fowls), and countless other examples.

Then there was at Ghent, Belgium, an important family, closely related to the de Peyster family, of the same name, de Key,² and as one of its members was living in early New Amsterdam, a surmise of a connection with this family was at least much more plausible and warranted an investigation.

Several members of this de Key family of Ghent joined the Reformed Church and in consequence of this became exiles in England and the Netherlands. One of these was Lieven de Key who, after settling first in London where he married, 21 Dec. 1585, Cathalyn de Caluwe, finally came to Haarlem, Netherlands. He was a famous architect and several of his fine buildings may still be admired. Lieven had several children, three of whom were born in London and five were baptized at Haarlem. One of these was Abraham, born at London, who married at Haarlem, 29 May 1611, Abigaël Rijgoots. Of their children the seventh was Guillaume (Willem), baptized at Haarlem 3 Jan. 1625. This was the Willem de Kay, j. m. van Haarlem, who married (N.Y.D.C.R. 1647: 14) Catharina Roelofs, a daughter of the famous Anneke Jans.³ Of this marriage there is record of a daughter Abigaël, baptized (NYDR) 1648, the sponsors being Jacob de Key and Anna Reegood. This Jacob de Key was undoubtedly Willem's brother, and not the ancestor of the de Key family who was not yet in New Netherland. The name of the child's father was given as Willem Cay in the baptismal entry.

Another Willem de Key was also connected with New Netherland. He was the Willem de Key baptized at London 23 Feb. 1589 as a son of Willem de Key and Maria van de Voorde. He also settled at Haarlem and became associated with the West India Company. He made several voyages to New Netherland and became Fiscal of the Colony.

However, in none of the branches of this family is there mention of an Anthony (Theunis) de Key, and there is not the slightest indication of a relationship be-

2. For some data about this family, see N.Y. Record, 70:328.

3. This marriage was omitted in the article in N.Y. Record, 56:212. She m. (2) Lucas Rodenburgh, the vice-director at Curaçao, and (3) Johannes Pietersz van Brugh.

tween this family and the settler from Tuil whose father's name was Teunis (Anthony).⁴

And finally, it was reported to me that a member of the American family when serving with the U. S. Navy in the Pacific noticed on a map, which he had obtained from the Australian Navy, that one of the islands of the Solomon group was called Anthony de Kay's Island, and a bay on the Island of New Guinea was named Anthony de Kay Bay. Here was a chance to identify the founder of the American family: Jacob Theunis, that is, Jacob Anthonisz de Key, as a son of the man for whom the island and the bay were named. For it was presumed that this was done in 1642 by the Dutch explorer, Abel Tasman—after whom Tasmania was named; his superior was van Diemen for whom van Diemen's Island was named, while Tasman honored his birthplace by naming another island New Zealand. In addition, it was stated that Anthony de Kay was a member of the Board of Trade[?].

Following up this clue, I found to my surprise that neither the National Geographic Society, the U.S. Hydrographics Office, nor The Western Pacific High Commission at Suva, Fiji, had any knowledge of such place names. Studying a map of Australia myself, I found however an Anthony Kann Island, and a Key Island ("key" is the Dutch word for boulder or stone). I decided to forget the mythical member of the Board of Trade[?], Anthony de Kay, and to start an investigation at Tuil, whence the settler hailed. After it became known from a preliminary investigation⁵ in the indexes of the Gelderland archives that the name Key appeared in the records of Tuil and the neighboring villages, it was evident, as in so many other cases, that a search in the place of origin of the settler would have to be made to establish his ancestry rather than depending on wishful conjectures seeking to establish a connection with important families of the same or similar names.

4. Data from a Ms. genealogy de Key in the archives of Haarlem, Netherlands; and N.Y. Record, 70; Ct. Min. Renss. 50, 69; Du. Ms. 329; Col. Ms. 14:353.

5. A number of years ago I had noticed the name in the printed index to the Land Tenure Rolls of Gelderland, Gelre Publications at N.Y. Public Library entitled "Leenaktenboeken," etc. The surname in the Gelderland records is mostly given as Key and in some instances as de Key (Kay). The American settler also appeared early in several records with the surname Key, not de Key; see for example, RNA 5:20, 223.

One of the Dutch entries reads Cecilia van Bevnheym wife of Wilhem Key, heir of her brother Heinrich (who was a son of Thys van Bevnheym) was enfeoffed with 25 morgen (50 acres) under Soelen, 13 Feb. 1607. He was also a holder of land under Opperden. One Cornelis Key was mentioned 21 July 1772 at Enspyck.

The results of this search⁶ follow below and from them it is apparent that the de Keys belonged to a family of fairly well-to-do farmers in the general neighborhood of Tuil, situated in the lower part of Gelderland, a district known as Betuwe, meaning good land (Bet-Aue; bet - better - best; bet is good), and a part of the Netherlands to which a large number of the early settlers traced their origin. Extensive tracts of land belonged to large landholders, and parts of such property could be held only in perpetual lease (leasehold) and by the paying of tithes. It would seem that the prospects in New Netherland of owning land outright, and with far greater acreage than in their native districts, offered to incentive to migrate overseas.

When making the search, it should be understood that we are dealing with a period when family surnames were gradually emerging, taking the place of the patronymics. Only those of superior social standing or descent used a surname. The fact that the general district in which Tuil is located was comparatively sparsely populated has made the identification of the various persons possible; however, it was necessary to proceed with the greatest caution. The first one found of the line under investigation was:

1. Thonis (Teunis, short for Anthony) [Key] lived in the second half of the 16th century. The name of his wife has not been discovered, but he had at least two sons:

- 2 i. Jacob Thoniszoon, below.
- 3 ii. Cornelis Thoniszoon, below.

2. Jacob Thonis(zoon) died shortly prior to 10 Feb. 1626, for on this day his son with his daughter and her husband settled the estate of their late father and father-in-law. From this settlement (see below), it is clear that he had lived in the district under the jurisdiction of the schepen court of Tuil.

Children:

- 4 i. Theunis (Thonis) Jacobsz (Key), immediately below.
- ii. Grietken Jacobsdr (Key). In the early records when a surname was emerging, it was often applied mostly to the men, to the women much later. She m. before 10 Feb. 1626, Peter Cornelisz. See the receipt given to her brother on that date (under 4, below).

6. The search was undertaken in the records of the Schepenbank (lower court) of Tuil, the so-called Gelofte Signaten, vols. 181-190 (1619-1681), of which unfortunately vol. 183 (1631-1637), important for our search, is missing. There are no early church records available.

4. Thonis Jacobsz (Key) lived in Tuil and married Geemen[?] Dirx, widow of Arien Stevenszoon. He was probably that Thonis Jacobsz who, on 26 Dec. 1623 [vol. 181, fol. 18 vo.], sold timber situated in "de Gheere te Varick," a village in the same neighborhood, to Willem Jacobs. In the record mentioned above, dated 10 Feb. 1626 [vol. 182, fol. 55], appeared Peter Cornelissen, husband and guardian of Grietken Jacobs his wife, and declared to have received certain sums of money for their part of the estate of her late father Jacob Thonisz, and he gave for this a receipt to his brother-in-law Thonis Jacobsz. On 6 April 1627 the latter appeared as Thonis Jacobsen, living at Tuil, husband and guardian of Geemen[?] Dirx his wife, formerly the wife of Arien Stevens, and sold 2 acres of land situated at Tricht near Buren [in the same neighborhood; there were several settlers from Tricht in New Netherland] to Jan Davitsz [vol. 182, fol. 281 vo.]. It would seem that this property belonged originally to the first husband of his wife.

On 10 Nov. 1629, Theunis Jacobsz, "nabuer tot Tuil" (living at Tuil), sold to the Sheriff Aert Ariens⁷ a claim which he had against Gysbert Otten on account of "horned cattle" sold to the latter [vol. 182, fol. 281 vo.].

Child (at least one):

- 5 i. Jacob Thonisz (Theunisz) de Key, came to New Netherland.

3. Cornelis Thonisz (Theunisz) Key is probably the one mentioned under date of 14 June 1625 as a carpenter at Buren, in the same vicinity, from which record it is evident that Willem Willems living at Haaften owed him money. The debt was paid by the latter on 6 July 1635, as this notation appears in the margin. The latter date is important, for it proves that he is not to be identified with another Cornelis Theunisz, carpenter, whose widow Mariken Jansdr. on 26 May 1629 claimed money from Jan Steesz from Haaften. [Vol. 182, fol. 127.]

The Cornelis in whom we are interested was living in 1635 (see above), but was deceased prior to 1639 [vol. 184, fol. 59-60] when there appeared Abraham Morringh, "landbode," district runner for the Tielerwaard (the district around Tiel, another town), who was the executor of the estate of the late Cornelis Tonissen, formerly carpenter at Haaften, and sold for the estate the property at Haaften which Cornelis Thonissen had bought from the heirs of Ariken Beckers. The house was

⁷ 7. His family name was de Jongh. To this family belonged the wife of Alardt Heymansz Roosa, who also settled in New Netherland.

bought by Elisabeth Aerts widow of Cornelis Jansz Rinck then the wife of Peter Caerlen living at Opynen. The records do not reveal the name of the wife of Cornelis Thonisz, but his three children were:

1. Jacob Cornelissen Key, "nabuer" (resident or living) at Opynen, a village not far from Tuil from which other settlers came to New Netherland. He married Hendrickje Jansdr., widow of Otto Otter, by whom she had, according to her will passed before the lower court (schepens) of Tuil on 10 May 1658, two sons of age at that time: Jan Otten⁸ and Reyer Otten; and a daughter Joestken Otten, deceased at that time, but who had been married to one Jan Jaspersz by whom she had two children, Kuynderke and Jenneke, then living. Hendrikje revoked this will 4 Feb. 1659.

Jacob Cornelissen Key bought on 17 June 1645 a house and land situated in the bailiwick of Opynen next to land already owned by him. On 10 July 1648, together with the Scay family he made an agreement with the church wardens about a right of way over his land. He bought another piece of land on 22 May 1649.

He appeared on 21 June 1652, together with Willem Crom (whose family also settled in New Netherland), as Jacob Key the Elder; there must have been therefore at that time a Jacob Key the younger, possibly the American settler (no. 5 above) or the son of his brother (ii below). Jacob was still mentioned as living at Opynen (nabuer there), 14 June 1659, when he mortgaged property at 31 gld. interest to Teunis Suermondt. He bought land under Heessel, 8 July 1660. He was surety on 14 June 1664 for his stepson Jan Otten, who was living at Neerynen. He sold some land situated on the river at Opynen, 22 Aug. 1665, and mortgaged property again on 7 Apr. 1668 and 27 Jan. 1669.

He made his will on 26 Sept. 1672 as Jacob Cornelissen Key, "nabuer at Opynen, sick of body," and left real estate at Opynen called "Op de Repe" to Kuynderke and Jenneke, the children of Jan Jaspersz (and of his deceased stepdaughter Joestgen Otte, see above), and to Jacob and Joost, the two sons of his stepson Jan Otten (see above). He did not leave children of his own, and probably died soon afterwards. His wife was called "widow" when she made a will 3 June 1676, and was still mentioned 22 June 1679.

⁸. There is no proof of relationship, but as the name Otto is not very often used, it may be pointed out that in 1663 one Jan Otto (Jan Ottesz) from Tuyl, with wife and two children, came to New Netherland. His wife was Geertruid Jans from 's-Gravenweert, Gelderland. They had six children bapt. in NYDR. A son Otto of this couple was probably born in the Netherlands. However, the Jan Otto mentioned above in 1658 was living at Neerynen in 1664 and cannot be the same as the settler in New Netherland.

- ii. Claes Cornelissen Key, married Derksken Cornelisdr. They lived probably at Est, a village in that same neighborhood. He appeared before the schepen court of Tuil on 28 Dec. 1638 (vol. 184, fol. 52) when he bought a house and land situated at Est. It was sold to him by Cornelis and Jan Gerritsen and their sister, also the children of another sister by her husband Jan ——. In this record Claes is recorded with his surname Key. This is the earliest date the surname has been seen applied to a member of this branch. The name Key, however, was mentioned in 1607 (see ante).

On 23 April 1642, Claes bought again a house and land at Est, abutting the property of Geurt Cornelissen and the "Main Street," purchasing from Coen Jansen. He rented the same day some land belonging to the hospital at Zalt Bommel.

On 9 Mar. 1649, Cornelis Weygertsen made his last will, leaving a house and land to Claes Cornelissen Key and Derkske Cornelisdr. his wife, also to the children of his deceased son Weygert Cornelissen. The wife of Claes Key was a daughter of this Cornelis Weygertsen, as proved by a record cited below. On 10 Feb. 1657, Jan Huyberts of Est sold land to Jacob Cornelissen Key, which land Jan Huyberts had bought from Claes Cornelissen Key (see above). On 22 April 1661, Claes Cornelissen Key mortgaged two acres of land at Ophemert called "De Mastmeulen" for 300 gld., and also on 24 April 1662, his house and land at Est for the same amount.

22 April 1661 the heirs of Cornelis Weygertsen sold a house at Est called "De Craen." Those who sold the property were Claes Cornelissen Key as husband and guardian of Derikske Cornelisdr. his wife and Agniet van Dael widow of Weygert Cornelissen. Claes Cornelissen died soon thereafter, for on 10 May 1666 the trustees of the hospital at Zalt Bommel sued the estate for the rent of the property leased to him, for which he was in arrears. Jacob Key was security.

Claes had at least one son:

1. Jacob Claessen Key, undoubtedly the surety for his father in 1666 (ante). He was mentioned by all three names 15 Jan. 1678 when the court sold land under Heessel called the Catharinacamp. On 25 April 1662 he bought from Jan de Groot⁹ a thyns, a rent on a piece of land called "De Peckdalen" at Meteren.

9. See concerning this de Groot family, which was investigated by me, Colonial Families of America, 5:317, and N.Y. Record, 69:224. This family appeared with a surname at an early date, as they were officials, holding the posts of sheriff and members of the schepen court, and owned a great deal of land. They were armigerous.

- iii. Albert Cornelissen Key, nabuer tot (living at) Meteren, mentioned 4 Nov. 1653 in the court records of Tuil, when he stated that he owed 300 gld. on account of land rent.

Although there is no record evidence for every relationship shown above, for example no definite proof for the parentage of the American settler, the circumstantial evidence points strongly to the accuracy of this pedigree, especially when it is considered that the number of residents in the district was small. The data have been assembled by experts in the Netherlands whose familiarity with this type of record searching vouches for the correctness of their assumptions. The records actually found do tie in with the facts known from American record sources, namely, that the settler was from Tuyl (Tuil), that his given name was Jacob, that his father's name (from his patronymic) was Anthony (Theunis), and that he was known by the surname Key or de Key. Despite the unfortunate lack of church baptisms and of a will of the settler's father, the records found in the Tuil district do fit into the picture obtained from the New Netherland sources, and warrant the conclusions set forth.

There is no record of a coat of arms used by the (de) Key family. Cornelis Key mentioned at Enspyck in 1772 (supra) used a seal on a deed, but it shows just a man's head without shield, helmet or crest. This indicates almost certainly that he did not bear arms.

RECENT BOOKS

Emigrants from the Palatinate to the American Colonies in the 18th Century. Compiled by Dr. Friedrich Krebs. Edited, with an Introduction, by Milton Rubincam. Published by Pennsylvania German Society, Norristown, Penn., 1953. Paper, 32 p. \$1.00.

The compiler is State Archivist at Speyer, Bavaria, and he has found in the Lutheran church records many references to emigrants to America. These persons have been identified so far as possible by the editor, who acknowledges the help of Dr. Albert H. Gerberich. Mr. Rubincam, unexcelled in the ranks of scholarly genealogists, wins new laurels for his contributions to this monograph. It is again pointed out that the term "Palatines" is too loosely used, since the German settlers came from many principalities. Those of whom records are here given were genuine Palatines, from the Pfalz. An old German map of the Rhine Palatinate in 1645 is reproduced, which, although earlier than the period of emigration, is suitable and interesting.

Burial Records, 1713-65, Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, [Wilmington, Delaware]. Communicant Records, 1713-18, [same]. Transcribed and edited by Courtland B. and Ruth L. Springer. Paper, 28 p. and 22 p. respectively. Address: 141 Woodlawn Ave., Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

These are offprints from Delaware History (1953), vol. 5, pp. 178-205, 270-291. This church in the early period served a much wider area than its immediate vicinity, and is important to the history and genealogy of the colony. Although for more than half a century a volume has been available containing some records of this church, the lists of communicants and other matter were omitted, and many errors are to be found in the records included. Mr. and Mrs. Springer have performed a useful work in their careful transcription of the original records, and in the many informative footnotes.

Further instalments are planned, to carry the communicants to 1756, and it may be hoped that a new, accurate copy of the early baptisms will also appear.

Lieut. Samuel Smith, His Children and one line of descendants, and Related Families. Compiled by James William Hook, address 80 Temple Street, New Haven 6, Conn. Cloth, lithoprinted, 377 p. Full name index.

This is the Samuel Smith family of Wethersfield and Hadley, and in general it is carried down for four generations, and one branch to date. It is a real contribution to knowledge of one of the numerous Smith families of this region. On page 14 it is left undecided who was the wife of Samuel Smith, Jr. The reviewer thinks without doubt she was Rebecca, daughter of Rev. Henry Smith [ante, 10:7-14], but since this man's descendants, if he left any, would be in Virginia by a second wife and are untraced, it is perhaps only of academic interest.

The allied families traced in single lines but with lists of brothers and sisters in each generation covered—and with original research on many of them—are: Thomas Hook (Maryland); Haunton (Suffolk, England); Edward Barton (Salem, Mass.); George Hayes (Granby, Conn.); Rowland Stebbins (Springfield); Richard Morton (Hatfield); William Chandler (Roxbury); Bechtel (Germany and Iowa); Christian Eller (Rowan Co., N.C.); John Lyle (N. J.); Matthew Grant (Windsor); Charles Ferry (Springfield); Isaac Willey (New London); Nathaniel Dickinson (Hadley); Richard Waite (Watertown); Robert Bardwell (Hatfield); William Warriner (Springfield); John Arnold (Hartford); and several other families of which more complete records may be found in previously printed sources.

The statement (p. 297) that Richard¹ Church's wife

Anne was probably daughter of Edward Marsh may be open to challenge (see The Genealogical Magazine, 3:192-4); as are several statements regarding John and Abigail (Ford) Strong (see The Waterman Family, 1939, 1:640-3), for which reliance was placed on old superseded inaccurate accounts. On the family of Elder John White (p. 301), considerable might have been added by reference to Frank Farnsworth Starr, Goodwin and Morgan Ancestral Lines (1915), 2:399-409.

That Man Eastman. By Charles John Eastman, Box 782, Hollywood 28, California. Paper, lithoprinted, 128 p. \$2.00. (Published 1952.)

Mr. Eastman is planning another volume to contain descent charts. For many years he has been collecting data on the family to extend and bring down to date the material printed in Guy S. Rix, Eastman Family in America (2 vols., 1901). We may guess that one object of the present booklet is to enlist the interest of present-day descendants. A little data on the English origin (from research done in 1924 for George Eastman, the Kodak inventor) gives Roger Eastman, the colonist, as born at Charleton, near Downton, Wiltshire, 4 April 1610. This may well be authentic, but we should like to know what English genealogist did the research, and at that date the entry should be a baptismal one, since births were not ordinarily recorded.

There are sections devoted to Eastman pioneers, longevity, occupations, ministers, public servants, college graduates, war services, and prominent Eastmans.

Mathews Family Record: Descendants of John and Sarah Mathews of County Tyrone, Northern Ireland. By James R. Bowman. Washington, 1953. Cloth, 92 p.; full name index. \$3.00. Address author, 224 Third Street S.E., Washington 3, D.C.

A very complete listing of the descendants of four Mathews brothers who came from Ireland about 1830 with their mother and eventually settled on farms in Salem Township, Knox Co., Illinois. Covering five generations (and the sixth so far as born) from the immigrants, it is mainly of interest to this large family group, and will increase in value as the years pass. Because of that, the larger genealogical libraries will wish to add a copy to their collections.

On the mechanical side, this is a beautiful piece of work, for the compiler in preparing the master copy for lithoprinting, on an ordinary typewriter, took the pains to justify the lines so as to achieve an even right-hand margin. In addition to unusual care on the part of the compiler, Edwards Brothers did a creditable job in the production of the book.

The Simmons Family at Boston University and at Tufts College. By Frederick J. Simmons. Lisbon, N.H., 1953. Paper, 53 p. Address author, 104 Summit Ave., Upper Montclair, N.J.

Biographies, with six illustrations, of nine graduates of Boston University and eight of Tufts College, of the name Simmons. These were or are people of worth, some of distinction. Among them are six physicians and five educators. Some of them descend from Thomas Simmons of Scituate, others from Moses Simmons of Duxbury. Lines of descent are given, also charts showing Mayflower ancestry for some of those whose careers are included. One chart shows several Harvard graduates, but their biographies are not included. The plan of the booklet is novel, since the two connecting links for most of the seventeen are the surname and their alma mater.

A Charleston Album. By Margaret Hayne Harrison. Richard R. Smith Publisher, Rindge, N.H., 1953. Cloth, 122 p. \$4.50.

Charmingly written, with fourteen fine illustrations, Mrs. Harrison, a writer and traveler, fulfils a promise made in youth to her grandmother that she would retell the ancestral stories. They center about Charleston, S.C., and the ancestors were people of prominence: Jacob Motte, the Brewtons, Col. William Alston, and the Haynes. Verve, atmosphere, resurrection of the long dead past, these the book offers, and they are better than dry-as-dust genealogy. There is no index but a bibliography which names some sources in which more detailed genealogy may be found of some of these families.

The Namesake Town. A Centennial History of Lincoln, Illinois. Feldman's Print Shop, Lincoln, 1953. Stiff paper, 80 large pages, many illustrations.

A city named for Abraham Lincoln before he became president, its centennial history is handsomely accoutred and contains much of interest.

The Quarterly Bulletin of The Old Town of Mamaroneck Historical Society. Vol. 1, No. 2, Sept. 1953.

Continues publishing old records of the town. We wish more pages could be published annually, and hope the Bulletin will eventually be indexed. With that in mind, suggest that pagination should run consecutively instead of paging each issue separately.

A Genealogy of the Curtiss-Curtis Family of Stratford, Connecticut. A Supplement to the 1903 edition. Compiled by Harlow Dunham Curtis, Historian for the Society. Published by the Curtiss-Curtis Society of Stratford, Conn., 1953. Cloth, large size 585 p. Indexed.

The Curtis genealogy of fifty years ago was well done for the period in which it was compiled, but was incomplete and had imperfections. The present volume traces many missing branches, makes many additions and corrections, and also brings the family down to date. Further corrections and additions will be welcomed. It is to be hoped that a way will be found to publish the records of the other Curtis families of New England, of which many records were obtained during the years when work was in progress on the present volume.

The index is excellent, as each individual is identified by date of birth, or when not known, by date of marriage. No reference number system is employed, and data has to be found by use of the index, and for full information concerning those in a line of descent, the 1903 volume has to be consulted.

The English ancestry, based on data collected by the late Charles A. Hoppin, is included, together with a pedigree chart. Most of this appeared years ago over Mr. Hoppin's initials in the genealogical column of the Boston Transcript, and the reviewer believes it is correct and acceptable. Both this volume (well lithographed and bound) and the 1903 volume are recommended to genealogical libraries as well as descendants.

WILLIAM HUNT OF CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
AND THE SUPPOSED WOOD CONNECTION

In 1944 an article was printed herein which set forth certain facts and theories relative to the Wood and Hunt families. Not long after, a valued contributor to the magazine sent to the Editor various notes, references and comments which raised a serious question as to the correctness of one of the conclusions given in that article. This gentleman was disinclined to submit an article in rebuttal, not caring to become involved in a possible controversy. There the matter rested at that time. The Editor has recently had occasion to recheck the matter. Feeling that in the interest of accurate genealogy, the facts opposed to the theory should also be stated and considered, he here gives them, with appropriate comment, and assumes responsibility for this statement as published, but wishes to make acknowledgment to the anonymous critic who in 1944 first called his attention to the matter and sent him the relevant data. Personal acknowledgment will gladly be made for his aid, if his permission should be given.

The interesting article by Dr. G. L. Howe in Volume 21, pages 123-133 presents a strong circumstantial case for the conclusion that Thomas Wood of Rowley, Mass., and his brothers, were sons of Edward Wood of Charlestown. It seems reasonably certain that Edward Wood had also a daughter Ruth who married, 14 Apr. 1658, Phineas Upham of Malden.

The article also presents evidence that Ann wife of Thomas Wood, Susanna wife of John Todd, and Mary wife of John Grant, were sisters. This evidence is adequate. But the further conclusion, that these three sisters were daughters of William Hunt of Concord, Mass., does not seem to be based on sufficient evidence, and there is, in fact, evidence against that conclusion.

Of the direct evidence cited (see page 129), only three items (2, 4 and 6) can have any bearing on the maiden name of the sisters. Item 2, the mention by John Todd of "brother Hunt," can be adequately explained as a courtesy title caused by the marriage of their children (see page 130); Samuel³ Hunt was nephew by marriage of Mary Grant, and Jeremiah⁴ Hunt was her own grandnephew, both relationships coming through her sister Susanna, and these explain the terms of Mary's will without any necessity of assuming that Samuel² Hunt was her brother.

The evidence in favor of the Hunt theory is therefore not of a compelling nature. There is, on the contrary, certain evidence opposed to acceptance of the theory which it seems fair to present and consider.

Robert Best of Sudbury, in his will dated 21 June 1654, probated 21 March 1654/5, remembered William Hunt and the latter's five children, -Samuel, Nehemiah, Isaac, Elizabeth and Hannah. He referred both to William Hunt and to William's son Samuel as his "cousin." [New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 17:155.] Some think that William Hunt's first wife was a near relative of Robert Best. However, although she was then living, Best left nothing to her, and it was William himself whom he called "cousin." The exact relationship is not determined, but as "cousin" was often used for nephew, it is possible that Best was uncle of William Hunt.

William Hunt's first wife Elizabeth died 27 December 1661. He married second, in 1664, Mercy, widow of Edmund Rice, who had been the widow of Thomas Brigham and whose maiden name was Hurd. He moved to Marlborough, where he died in October 1667. His will was dated 21 Oct. 1667 [Mary A. S. Anderson, Ancestry and Posterity of Joseph Smith (1929), p. 136] or 23 Oct. 1667 [Pope's Pioneers of Massachusetts, p. 249]. The will mentioned wife Mary [should be Marcy or Mercy, see Hunt Genealogy, p. 42]; sons Samuel, Nehemiah, and Isaac;

and daughter Elizabeth Barnes.

Lack of mention of children in a will does not necessarily mean that the children not mentioned did not exist. In determining such questions, it is advisable to read the exact phraseology of the entire will, to determine whether it was hastily written or carefully drawn, and whether its implication is that all the testator's children were named. In the case of William Hunt's family, we have two wills, his own and that of Robert Best, and it seems most unlikely that William had three additional daughters not named in either will.

Best's will is strongly evidential. He gave his land and house at Sudbury "to my two Nephews, Samuel & Nehemiah Hunt....only if eyther Samuel or Nehemiah dy with out issue, then I will that the portion so belonging to the party deceased shalbe divided amongst the rest of the Children of William Hunt of Concord." The residue he gave "to the five Children of my Couson William Hunt, only I will that my Red heiffer, and little calfe, shall p^rsently, vpon my death, belong to Isacke Hunt" etc. He then added a few specific legacies. His three guns he gave "to the three sons of William Hunt aforesaid: & my bible I give to my Couson, Samuel Hunt." He also gave a silver spoon each to "Elizabeth & Hannah Hunt." Before the will was signed, he added "that if any of the 5 Children above mentioned shall dy before their legacies be payd vnto them, that then the portion of those so deceasing shalbe not to Executo^r alone, but to the rest of the Children Surviveing." He had appointed "my Couson, Samuel Hunt," his Executor.

From the way in which the five children were mentioned, without specification of their individual names, it is extremely probable that these five were all the children living in 1654, and that is the tenor of the will when read as a whole. Hunt's own will named four children, the same named by Best, omitting only Hannah, for whom we have no history, and who may have died between 1654 and 1667. Any theory which places three more children in this family should be based, in our opinion, on stronger evidence than has yet been presented.

The known children of William and Elizabeth (——) Hunt were:

- i. Nehemiah, b. 1631; d. 6 Mar. 1717/18; m. Mary Toll.
- ii. Samuel, b. 1633; m. Elizabeth Redding.
- iii. Elizabeth, m. 1 Apr. 1664, John, son of Ellis and Grace Barron (ante, 20:136).
- iv. Hannah, b. 12 Feb. 1640/1; living 1654, no further record.
- v. Isaac, b. 1647; d. 12 Dec. 1680; m. Mary Stone.

Of the sons, Nehemiah and Isaac resided in Concord, while Samuel, according to his deposition, removed to Ipswich about 1655. Nehemiah Hunt married 1 June 1663 Mary "Tooll" and their daughter Mary was born 28 Sept. 1664 [Concord B. M. and D., p. 13]. Thomas Wood [son of Thomas and Ann of Rowley] married 26 June 1683 Mary Hunt [Rowley Vital Records, p. 431]. "Doc^r Simon Davis and Mary Wood both of Concord was married by Justice minott october y^e 19 day 1714" [Concord B. M. and D., p. 85]. The Hunt Genealogy states that Nehemiah Hunt's daughter Mary married a Davis, not further identified, her married name having been found presumably in records of her father's estate.

These records, considered together, indicate that Thomas Wood, Jr., of Rowley, married Mary Hunt (not identified ante, p. 131), daughter of Nehemiah and granddaughter of William Hunt, and that she subsequently married secondly, Dr. Simon Davis. Thomas Wood's uncle Obadiah lived in Ipswich, and Mary may have been visiting the family of her uncle Samuel Hunt in Ipswich when Thomas Wood met her. Of course the two families were connected following this marriage in 1683.

DENISON NOTES

By Mrs. Albert Hunt Chase, of Norwich, Conn.

I. Wife and Children of Gideon⁴ Denison

Gideon⁴ Denison (Samuel³, George², George¹) of Saybrook, Conn., b. abt. 1724 [History of Stonington, Conn., p. 343], died before 1 Mar. 1796 [Probate record]; married in 1752 Elizabeth Chalker [her father's will], born 22 May 1730 [Saybrook V.R. 2:215], daughter of Stephen⁴ and Mehitable (Chapman) Chalker, died shortly before 10 Jan. 1804 [her Probate]. The Chalker ancestry back of Stephen⁴ is given in Mary Walton Ferris, Dawes-Gates Ancestral Lines, 2:175-178.

The inventory of the estate of Gideon Denison of Saybrook listed movables at £29.4.10, house and land at £82.2.0, total £111.6.10. On 3 May 1796, Jonathan Lay, Henry Hill and John Post were appointed to set out to Elizabeth Denison, widow of Mr. Gideon Denison, her dower. [Saybrook Probate, File 575.]

The inventory of the estate of Elizabeth Denison of Saybrook was taken 10 Jan. 1804 by Jonathan Lay, John Stannard 2d; total, \$753.71. Of this \$692 was in real estate, and after deduction of debts, the clear estate came to \$705.51. The Court appointed Jonathan Lay, John Stannard 2d, and James P. Redfield distributors,

and a return was made of distribution done 23 Aug. 1804 by which land and 1/9 of the house and privilege at the well, total \$115.75, was set to Desire Willard; the same to Clarissa Denison; also to Mehitabel Lay; to Elizabeth Dudley; to heirs of Gideon Denison; and to Jedediah Denison. [Ibid., File 570.]

The will of Stephen Chalker, dated 13 July 1780, and proved 18 Nov. 1783, calls him "advanced in years and in an Infirm State....Imprimis, to loving wife Sarah... unto grandson Stephen Chalker...all that my Farm on which I now dwell...dwelling-house [etc.]...other grandson Jeremiah Chalker...the legacy to be equally divided between sd grandsons...at a place called Chalker's Point or Cook's Hill in Saybrook...[also more to] Stephen....son Jabez...unto Daughter Elizabeth Denison ye now Wife of Gideon Denison of Saybrook aforesaid that my twenty Acres of Land lying at the Head of Deep River (so called) in said Saybrook to make her equal with her other sister for what She hath already Received....also 1/4 part of my land at Pequot-hill, ye same proportionunto daughter Mehetable ye now wife of Christopher Babcock of Westerly, R.I., 1/2 of land at Pequot-hill also [other land]....The executors, son Jabez Chalker, Gideon Jones 2d and Levi Chapman to take care of legacies of the nephews until of age....to kinsman Levi Chapman land at Chalker's plain." Witnesses: Abraham Chalker Junr., Abraham Chalker 3d, Saml. Tully. [Ibid., File 354.]

Children:

- i. Desire⁵, b. 5 May 1755 (Saybrook V.R. 1:58); m. William Willard (father's probate and Cheeseborough Ms. of Saybrook Families at Conn. State Library, p. 7).
- ii. Elizabeth, b. 21 Aug. 1756 (Saybrook V.R. 1:58); m. ——— Dudley (mother's probate).
- iii. Gideon, b. 1756 (?1758); d. at Havre de Grace, Md., 24 Sept. 1799 (Litchfield, Conn., Weekly Monitor for 13 Nov. 1799, which gives his death and age as 43); m. 28 May 1780, Jerusha⁵ Butler (Dr. Benjamin⁴, Thomas³, Thomas², Lt. William¹). See Elmer Ellsworth Butler, Butlers and Kinsfolk, 1944, pp. 62, 63. She was b. 8 Sept. 1762, d. June 1847 (family record), courtesy of Philip A. Alger, Schenectady, N.Y., who is descended from Gideon's and Jerusha's daughter, Minerva⁶ Denison, b. 14 June 1784, d. 18 Feb. 1877, m. Commodore John Rodgers, U.S.N., b. 11 July 1772, d. 1 Aug. 1838, buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C. He was given a silver service by the people of Baltimore in recognition of his services in the defence of Baltimore in 1814. His father, Col. John Rodgers, who operated the Susquehanna Ferry and raised a company for the Continental Army in 1775, m. Elizabeth Reynolds, dau. of Thomas and Margaret Reynolds of Newark, Del.

- iv. Nehitable, m. Simeon Lay (mother's probate).
- v. Jedediah (mother's probate).
- vi. Clarissa, unm. in 1804 (mother's probate).
- vii. Ezra (family record).
- viii. Jeremiah (family record).
- ix. Marv or Molly (family record).

II. Rev. Thomas⁴ Denison and Capt. Timothy⁴ Prince

Capt. Timothy⁴ Prince (Timothy³, Joseph², Robert¹), born in Salem Village, Mass., 3 Nov. 1756, baptized there 7 Nov. 1756, moved to Pomfret, Conn., with his parents. [Frank A. Prince, Prince Family (1899), pp. 43, 44.] He married first, 16 Dec. 1780, Deidamia Pierce [Pomfret V.R. 2:103]. She died 30 Jan. 1787, aged 30 [gravestone, South Cemetery, Brooklyn, Conn.]. He married second, about 1789, Prudence Denison, who died 12 Sept. 1811, aged 49 [ibid.], daughter of Rev. Thomas⁴ and Elizabeth (Bailey) Denison.

Rev. Thomas⁴ Denison (Robert³, John², George¹), born 20 Oct. 1709 [History of Stonington, Conn., p. 341], died at Brooklyn, Conn., in October 1787 [his nuncupative will], married Elizabeth Bailey [ibid.], born 31 July 1715, daughter of John³ Bailey (John², Thomas¹) by his wife Elizabeth² Stallion (Edward¹) [birth, Groton V.R. 1:108]. Prudence Denison was probably named for her mother's sister Prudence who married a Darrow. After her mother's decease, Prudence would have come into quite a nice inheritance and she was of suitable age to look after Timothy Prince's children.

Rev. Thomas Denison was a character. There is some account of him in Miss Larned's History of Windham County, Conn., vol. 1, pp. 432, 437, and vol. 2, pp. 93-95. She states that he was a member of Mr. Jewett's Church in New London before going to Ashford. This was the Congregational Church in the North Parish, New London, later Montville. Baker's History of Montville gives us Elizabeth's surname and line. From Montville Thomas Denison went to Ashford, where he renounced the Baptist principles he had adopted, turned toward Pedobaptism (!), but was ordained, and became a ruling elder in the Mansfield Congregational Church. Then he appears in Killingly and Brooklyn. He seems to have been provident, leaving a good estate for a minister. Another link with Montville is found in the marriage of William Prince, brother of the first Timothy, with Mary Holland between 1757 and 1760. They moved to the North Parish, where she united with the Congregational Church under Dr. David Jewett about 1765. After the death of William Prince in 1773, she married the Rev. Mr. Jewett. [Prince Family, p. 22, and Baker's History of Montville, p. 564.]

The will of Thomas reads in part: "I, Thomas Denison of Pomfret," Windham Co., Conn., "being in helth of Body and of perfect memory"....1st, to loving wife Elizabeth...for term of life the use & improvement of my house and land in township of Pomfret....as likewise the use & improvement of my household goods & living stock....Item to son Jabez 6 shillings....to son Nathaniel my lot of land lying in township of Voluntown....to son Eliezer 6 shillings....to son David my house & all my land lying in Pomfret...which he shall possess after the decease of my wife....to daughter Abigail £1 5s. to be paid after the decease of my wife in household goods....to daughter Sarah £1 6s. to be paid in household goods....to daughter Prudence "one Cow one Feather bed & Suffishant Covering for said Bed & fifteen Pounds to be paid her in new Household Goods, as She Shall Chuse as Like wise all the Remainder of my household Goods She Shall have Delivered to her after the Decease of my wife and I will that my Son David Pay all my Legasees Debts and funeral Charges." David to be sole executor. Dated 29 Jan. 1785. Witnesses: Abner Adams, John Ashcraft, Shubael Adams. Signed Thos. Denison. Proved 5 Feb. 1788. [Pomfret Probate District, File 1451.]

Prudence was about twenty-five when this will was made. The estate of Thomas was not settled until 1788. Probably he with his wife Elizabeth and Prudence went to live with his son David in Brooklyn. He had given his house and land in Pomfret to David after the death of his wife. Nathaniel went to live in Voluntown on the land left to him. Finding himself at death's door, Thomas made a nuncupative will the day before he died:

"Brooklyn, Oct. 23, 1787

"Then the Rev^d. Thomas Denison late of Brooklyn Deceased the Day before his Death called upon [us] being then present to be witnesses of his disposal of the following articles I give to my son David all my waring apparel also I give to my Son David all my provition that I have laid up for my family to be for the use of his family and for his Mother & Prudence."

Signed by Abner Adams and Phebe Adams, and at Pomfret in February 1788 "Then appeared Capt. Abner Adams & Mrs. Phebe Adams & swore to above." The inventory, taken at Brooklyn 2 Nov. 1788, amounted to £186.5.11. [Pomfret Probate District, File 1452.]

NOTED EUROPEANS OF AMERICAN DESCENT

By Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., F.A.S.G.

It is not intended to devote much space to the subject, but so many Americans seem interested in tracing their ancestry to noted Europeans that it occurred to the writer it would be interesting to call attention to some of the noted Europeans who could turn the tables by showing an American descent. When full details have appeared in print heretofore, and can be looked up by readers in the larger libraries, we shall merely make brief mention of such descents and refer to the books or magazine articles in which they were set forth. We shall list here only a few of such lines as have come to the attention of the present writer. If some of our readers have noted such cases of exceptional interest, we may later publish a second instalment.

In the last hundred years many American women, mostly belonging to families of wealth, have married into the aristocracy of the Old World, hence it is not rare to find persons in Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy and other countries, among them titled individuals, who possess American ancestry through a mother or grandmother. We have no intention whatever of drawing up a list of such persons; to rate mention, they must be of exceptional personal distinction or else must occupy a position or office of exceptional importance.

It is rather surprising that some Europeans of note would never be thought of as having an American line of descent because they have to trace back a century, sometimes two centuries, before an American connection can be found.

I. Queen Elizabeth II.

Her Majesty descends, through her mother, the Dowager Queen, in the twelfth generation from Col. Augustine Warner (1611-1674) of Virginia. A great-granddaughter of Col. Warner married Robert Porteus of Newbottle, Virginia, who settled in England in 1720, and through the Porteus, Hodgson and Smith families, the American strain was transmitted to the Bowes-Lyon family of which the Dowager Queen is a member. It is a curious circumstance that both Gen. George Washington and Gen. Robert Edward Lee could trace lines of descent to the same Col. Augustine Warner.

The details are given in The Genealogists' Magazine (London), vol. 8, pp. 368-376, in an article by Anthony R. Wagner, now Richmond Herald, reprinted from The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, vol. 70, pp. 201-206.

II. Sir Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill

That this man of genius, one of the truly great in the fields of statesmanship, oratory and historical writing, is entirely of American colonial descent on the maternal side, is a source of gratification to most Americans. He descends from a considerable number of early settlers in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

These maternal lines are largely set forth in an article by Conklin Mann in The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, vol. 73, pp. 163 ff.

III. Percy Bysshe Shelley

The poet was son of Sir Timothy Shelley, 2nd Baronet, whose father, Sir Bysshe Shelley, 1st Baronet, was, according to Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, son of Timothy Shelley of Fen Place by his wife, "Mrs. Johanna Plum, of New York."

The appellation "Mrs.", I think, does not here imply widowhood, but merely that Johanna was a woman of good family, as the prefix of respect was then applied without discrimination to maids or married women of social standing. I think the place, New York, is incorrect, and that Newark, N.J., is the place meant.

The Plumb, Plumbe or Plum family is derived by its printed family history from a manorial family situated at Great Yeldham, Essex. Certainly the first settler, John Plumb, was a man of standing. While living at Wethersfield, Conn., he served in 1638 as a Magistrate (Assistant) of the Colony, and from 1641 to 1643 represented his town in the General Court. He moved to Branford, Conn., where he died in July 1648. One of his sons, Samuel, moved to Newark, N.J., where he died 22 Jan. 1703/4; his will gave legacies to Joanna and Dorothy, children of his son Samuel. Samuel, Jr., was born at Branford 22 March 1654; he had a sister who was recorded at birth as Johanna, and as we see from his father's will, he had also a daughter Joanna. He had a sister Sarah who married John Meadlis.

In 1746 Timothy Shelly is named as a creditor of the estate of John Carrington of Newark, who died in 1732 directing by nuncupative will that John Meadliss and three others take charge of his estate. This places Timothy Shelley in Newark at that time, and shows a connection with John Meadlis, brother-in-law of Samuel Plumb, Jr., who had a daughter Joanna. This may be the Joanna Plumb who married Timothy Shelley and became great-grandmother of the poet. Timothy Shelley is said to have been born in 1700. Further evidence will be welcomed, but there seems to be no doubt as to the poet having an American line of descent.

IV. The Viscountess Grey of Fallodon: Duchess of Alba

Sir William Johnson (1715-1774) is a figure well known in history and romance, as superintendent of Indian affairs in the Mohawk Valley from 1755 until his death at Johnstown, N.Y. He was created a Baronet for his services, and the title is still extant in the male line. There are a large number of descendants in Great Britain, and some in Canada and elsewhere.

A daughter, Mary Johnson, married her first cousin, Col. Guy Johnson (1740-1788), and their daughter, also a Mary Johnson, married Lt.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, Knt., Lt.-Gov. of Gibraltar. Their eldest son, Sir Guy Campbell, was created a Baronet in 1815, a title which has come down to the present time, and married Pamela, eldest daughter of Lord Edward FitzGerald by his wife Pamela, reputed daughter of the Duke of Orleans. One of their daughters married the Hon. Percy Scawen Wyndham (1835-1911) and became mother of Pamela Wyndham who married in 1922, for her second husband, Sir Edward Grey, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G. He was the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the outbreak of World War I, whose efforts to avert hostilities are well remembered.

A more extraordinary line has been called to my attention by Mr. John Insley Coddington. A younger brother of Sir Guy Campbell, 1st Baronet, William Johnson Campbell (1789-1854), had a daughter, Mary Isabella Caroline Campbell, who in 1843 married Andrés Avelino de Silva y Fernández de Córdova, 13th Count-Duke of Aliaga. Their son, Alfonso de Silva y Campbell (1848-1930), 15th Duke of Híjar, 14th of Aliaga, was grandfather of María del Rosario de Silva y Gurtubay (1900-1934) who married at London in 1920 Jacobo Stuart Fitz-James y Falcó, 10th Duke of Berwick, 17th Duke of Alba de Tormes, etc., 14 times Grandee of Spain of the First Class.

This gentleman is descended in the male line from King James II and Arabella Churchill, and as Spanish Ambassador to London from 1939 to 1945, throughout World War II, did much to improve the relations of the two countries. In addition to the American Johnson descent of the Duchess (who before her early death gave him a daughter and heiress), it is of interest that the Duke is a lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus and the inheritor of the Columbus memorabilia through the marriage of an earlier Duke of Berwick to the heiress of that family.

A first cousin of the Viscountess Grey, Pamela Campbell, married Lord Ernest William Hamilton, of the Dukes of Abercorn, and their daughter, Mary Brenda Hamilton, married Count Alphonse de Caraman-Chimay.

V. The Princesses of The Netherlands: and Others

Their Royal Highnesses, the four daughters of Queen Juliana of The Netherlands, through their father are descended in the eighth generation from Philip Oswald, a German baker of New York City in the late eighteenth century. So also are the head of the Krupp munitions works; two grandchildren of the last German Kaiser; and the wife of Archduke Otto, legitimist claimant to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Full details were given by Milton Rubincam in The American Genealogist, vol. 29, pp. 139-145.

VI. Arbuthnot Baronets and Barons von Ende

Edward Hazen, a scion of a family of simple husband-men of Lincolnshire, settled by 1647 in Rowley, Mass., and fathered a prolific American family. A great-grandson, William Hazen (brother of Gen. Moses Hazen of the American Revolutionary Army) settled in New Brunswick, became wealthy, and his family became very prominent in Canada. One of his daughters, Charlotte Hazen (1778-1831) married Field Marshal Sir John Forster Fitzgerald (ca. 1785-1877), who had a distinguished military career. They had two daughters. One married Otto Leopold, Baron von Ende, Chamberlain to the King of Saxony, and a daughter of theirs married a Count of Waldersee, the Waldersees being an illegitimate branch of the ruling house of Anhalt.

The other daughter married Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, 2nd Baronet. Among their grandchildren were: Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, 4th Baronet, who was killed in the naval battle of Jutland in World War I; Brig.-Gen. Arthur E. H. Raikes, who commanded the Forces of the Sultan of Zanzibar; and the wife of Count Ferrante Capponi, of the Italian Royal Navy.

For details, see The Hazen Family in America (1947), pp. 180-183.

VII. Anthony Eden

Back in 1763, Robert Eden married Caroline Calvert, sister and co-heir of the last Lord Baltimore; in 1776 he was appointed Governor of Maryland, and the same year was created Baronet, of Maryland. The colonial relationship of the Calvert family to Maryland is well known; also, the descent of the later Calverts from one of the natural children of King Charles II.

Descendants of the Eden-Calvert marriage are numerous. Probably the most prominent is the British statesman, Hon. Robert Anthony Eden, younger brother of Sir Timothy Calvert Eden, 6th Baronet of Maryland.

NOTES

GAYLORD. The attention of the Editor-in-Chief is respectfully invited to three Gaylord items which have appeared in previous issues of this magazine. In vol. 17, pp. 71-74, there was an article entitled "Clues to the English Home of William¹ Gaylord, of Dorchester, Mass., and Windsor, Conn." In vol. 26, p. 7, there was a note entitled "William Gaylord of Windsor, Conn.," and in vol. 29, p. 254, the families of the sons of William¹ Gaylord were analyzed in the course of a discussion of the parentage of Patience (Gaylord) Tomlinson.

In the last of the three above-mentioned items, no years of birth were given for Samuel² and John² Gaylord, two of the sons of William¹ Gaylord. Reference to the first item above shows, however, that Samuel² Gaylord was baptized at Crewkerne, co. Somerset, 19 Dec. 1619, and that his brother John was baptized there 24 Feb. 1621/2 [*ante*, vol. 17, pp. 72, 74]. Their brothers William² and Walter² Gaylord were evidently born elsewhere in England and not at Crewkerne.

The second above-mentioned item also calls for comment. It shows that one William "Gaylerd" and his wife Ann were living at Whitchurch, co. Dorset, in 1628, when they were taxed in the Lay Subsidy of 4 Charles I, and that said Ann was described in the Subsidy as a "recusant convict." The late C. A. Hoppin, who discovered this bit of information, took it to mean that Ann was a Puritan, and that William was therefore quite possibly the emigrant to New England.

But the term "recusant" was not usually applied to Puritans. A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, edited by Sir James A. H. Murray, gives the following definition: "Recusant. One, especially a Roman Catholic (popish recusant) who refused to attend the services of the Church of England. Applied, occasionally, to other dissentients." It is probable, therefore, that the Gaylords of Whitchurch, co. Dorset, were Catholics rather than Puritans, and that they were probably only remotely related to the New England settlers.

—John Insley Coddington
Washington, D.C.

LAWRENCE-RUSSELL. Clarence Winthrop Bowen's History of Woodstock (vol. 5) states that Mercy Lawrence, who in 1729 married Thomas Fox of Woodstock was daughter of Daniel and Mercy Lawrence of Killingly, Conn., and this error went uncorrected under Lawrence (vol. 7, p. 197). Her correct parentage is proved by Killingly Deeds, vol. 3, p. 151, wherein on 23 Feb. 1729/30 Thomas Fox of Woodstock in the County of Suffolk, clothier, "and

Mercy his wife who was one of the dafters of John Lawrence of Natick in the County of Middlesex, carpenter alias husbandman, deceased, do acknowledge to have received of our Honoured Father David Russell of Killingly, husbandman, the sum of £28 in full of our portion of the estate of our Honoured Father John Lawrence and we do hereby fully acquit and discharge the said David Russell and our Honoured Mother his wife, viz: Mrs. Susanna Russell of all dues and demands whatsoever relating to the estate of our Honoured Father John Lawrence." This release was witnessed by Thomas and Esther Chandler, and was followed by a similar release signed by Samuel Lawrence of Killingly, dated 5 Feb. 1732/3, witnessed by Josiah Proctor and Ebenezer Knight. On the next page is a warrantee deed given by David Russell to Samuel Lawrence on 1 Feb. 1732/3.

—Ethel Lord Scofield
Longmeadow, Mass.

GREEN-GILE. Essex County, Mass., Deeds, vol. 45, p. 52, contain a conveyance from Ebenezer Green of Killingly, Conn., husband, and wife Sarah, in her right, for £12, to James Gile, of Haverhill, Mass., of land in said Haverhill in Pond Meadow, as set out to said Sarah out of the estate of her deceased father, James Gile, late of same; both signed by mark; dated 20 Nov. 1723, acknowledged same day at Haverhill; recorded 29 June 1725; witnesses, Hannah and Abigail White.

—Winifred Lovering Holman
Lexington, Mass.

SMITH OF SALISBURY, CONN., AND DUTCHESS COUNTY, N.Y. The land records of Salisbury, Conn., contain a number of early Smith deeds which supply information of genealogical interest.

1:75. 20 July 1741. Nathan Smith of Sheffield, Hampshire Co., Mass. Bay, for £170, to William Bishop of same, 100 acres square where Abraham Vandusons son was buried. Wit.: Nath^l Smith, Thomas Starr.

1:140. 3 Jan. 1742/3. Thomas Lamb of Salisbury, for £230, to John Smith of the same, 200 acres. Wit.: Thomas Newcomb, Cyrenius Newcomb.

1:270. 18 Oct. 1743. Nathan Smith of Salisbury, for £110 O.T., to Jerad Goodrich of Sheffield, Mass. Bay, 65 1/2 acres. Wit.: Jacob Vandusen, Cyrenius Newcomb.

1:39. 6 June 1745. Nathan Smith of Salisbury, for £110, to my honoured mother, Parsilla Smith of the same, 47 1/2 acres. Wit.: Abigail Smith, Tho^s Starr.

1:344. 11 June 1745. John Smith of Salisbury to my well beloved daughter Elisabeth Smith of Salisbury, 100 acres. Wit.: Peter Pratt, John Williams [J.P.].

1:345. 11 June 1745. John Smith of Salisbury to my well beloved son Thomas Smith of Salisbury, 100 acres. Wit.: Peter Pratt, John Williams [J.P.].

2:85. 14 Aug. 1747. Thomas Smith of Salisbury, yeoman, for £100 O.T., to Caleb Smith of Sharon, Conn., 30 acres. Wit.: Sam^l Chipman, Amos Chipman.

3:39. 9 June 1749. John Smith, late of Salisbury, now of Batemans Patent in Dutchess Co., N.Y., for £2000 O.T., to Nath^l Skinner of Salisbury, two parcels, 200 acres. Wit.: John Williams [J.P.], Thomas Austin.

3:253. 6 Apr. 1753. Thomas Smith of Sharon, Conn., for £730 O.T., to Jeremiah Fuller of Salisbury, what remains of the 20th lot in 3d Division besides the 30 acres which I sold to Caleb Smith of Salisbury. Wit.: David Hide, John Williams [J.P.].

3:262. 25 July 1754. Caleb Smith of Salisbury, for £600 O.T., to Capt. Edward Phelps of Litchfield, Conn., the farm I now live on, 30 acres. Wit.: Joseph Bird, [J.P.], James Bird.

3:500. 24 Aug. 1758. John Smith of Beekmans Precinct, Dutchess Co., N.Y., for love, to my well beloved son Joseph Smith of Dutchess Co., two parcels, 100 acres at southerly end of lot already given to my daughter Elisabeth Smith, and another 100 acres. Wit.: John Hutchinson [J.P.], Esther Barritt.

3:640. 1 Mar. 1761. Joseph Smith of Oswego in Beekmans Patent in Dutchess Co., N.Y., for £300, to Samuel Smith of same county, tract conveyed to me by my father John Smith, 220 acres. Wit.: Roger Hyatt, Allen Moore.

3:640. 1 Mar. 1761. Samuel Smith of Crum Elbow Precinct in Dutchess Co., N.Y., for £300, to John Bulless of same county, land conveyed to me by my brother Joseph Smith, 220 acres. Wit.: Charles Buller[?], John Paddock Jnr.

3:213. 10 Mar. 1752. John Tozer of Salisbury, for £60, to prissilla Smith (widdow) in y^e Mass. Bay, formerly of Salisbury, 6 acres. Wit.: Jonathan Lee, Jonathan Moer.

3:613. 22 July 1760. Daniel Seaward and Asher Seaward, both of Salisbury, for £500, to Caleb Smith of Oblong in Dutchess Co., N.Y., 85 acres with a dwelling house and barn, being the land we now live on. Wit.: John Hutchinson [J.P.], Temperance Hutchinson.

Contributed by the late William Herbert Wood

Note by the Editor:

Mr. Wood made a notation to the effect that the above John Smith's daughter Elizabeth (later wife of Ephraim Colver) was born at East Haddam 26 Aug. 1717 according to Moravian Church records, Bethlehem, Pa.

There was a Smith family early in East Haddam which seems identical with the John Smith family of Salisbury although the birth date of Elizabeth is different.

Rebecca² Spencer, daughter of Ensign Gerard¹ Spencer, by one of her husbands, John Kinnard, Kennard or Kinner, had a daughter Elizabeth who married John Smith. In East Haddam Deeds [1:64] is an agreement made 29 April 1710 between John Tanner and wife Rebecka of Haddam and their son-in-law John Smith, by which Rebecka makes over to Smith her right of dowry in the estate of her former husband, Kinnerd of Haddam.

In the vital records of East Haddam we find that John Smith [what was his origin?] married 28 Aug. 1707 Elizabeth Kinerd and had children:

Hannah, b. 8 Aug. 1708	Joseph, b. 1 Mar. 1720
John Kinner, b. 16 Dec. 1710	Sarah, b. 15 July 1723
James, b. 1 Feb. 17--	Samuel, b. 26 Aug. 1725
Elizabeth, b. 15 July 1715	Ruth, b. 3 Feb. 1727/8
Thomas, b. 15 Dec. 1717	

It will be noted that we have here the names Elizabeth, Thomas, Joseph and Samuel, which are the names of the four children of John Smith of Salisbury who are proved by the foregoing deeds. Elizabeth Smith married Ephraim Colver at Salisbury, 12 June 1745, the day after she received the deed from her father. Other members of this Smith family do not seem to be named in the Salisbury vital records, unless Caleb Smith was a younger son not recorded at East Haddam. Caleb and Rhoda Smith had five children recorded, 1743-1754, but their names do not suggest the John Smith family, and Caleb would appear to be too old to be a member of this group.

James Smith, the second son, married 6 Jan. 1736/7, his cousin, Sarah Spencer, and moved to Waterbury, Conn., where he died 23 Mar. 1777, and where he had eight children recorded; the third was a son named Kinner, misread as Rinner in the Appendix (p. 127) of Anderson's History of Waterbury, vol. 1. The eldest child, James Smith, Jr., born at Waterbury, 30 July 1739, died at Woodbury, Conn., 19 Oct. 1776, having married 18 Dec. 1760, Damaris Stoddard; they had children born at Waterbury and Woodbury, all baptized at the First Church of Woodbury, and guardians for most of these children were appointed by the Probate Court [Woodbury Probate, 7:232]. One of these children was Kinner Smith, plainly so written in the probate entry, but converted into Skinner by Cothren [History of Ancient Woodbury, 1:678, also in the church records in vol. 3]. It is amusing to see how the unusual first name, Kinner, has been mangled in printed sources, thus making it difficult for any descendants to trace the ancestral line.

WHO WANTS WHAT AND WHERE

SHERMAN. Ancestry wanted of Samuel Sherman, b. in Vermont 28 Aug. 1798, moved at early age to Moriah, Essex Co., N.Y., and served as a Pvt. in Capt. Thomas Winslow's Co. at the Battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 1814. He m. at Moriah, 7 Jan. 1821, Azubah Green, dau. of Alpha and Rhoda (Pratt) Green. They had 13 children born there: Levi 1822, Hannah 1823, Edwin 1825, William 1827, Mary 1828, Sanford 1830, Sidney 1832, George 1833, Phebe Ann 1835, Martha Jane 1837, Walter 1839, Oscar 1841, and Elizabeth 1843. On 1 May 1850 the family left Moriah and moved to Knox County, Ill., where Samuel d. at Galesburg 1875, and Azubah, 1886.

Roy H. Sherman, 1125 Capitol St., Vallejo, Calif.

GRISWOLD. Genealogy in preparation. Descendants of Matthew, Edward and Michael Griswold. It is requested that descendants or those possessing information send all relevant data to:

Mrs. Charles Delmar Townsend
801 Farmington Ave., West Hartford 7, Conn.

CALLENDER. Antecedents desired of Phillip Callender and Mary Eaton his wife, also exact death dates and place of burial. He had been in Newport, R.I., and Swansea, Mass., was of Sheffield, Mass., from 1731 until his death; his will dated 1743 was proved 1748. All graveyards in and near Sheffield have been examined.

Mrs. A. V. Robinson, 11822 23rd S.W., Seattle, Wash.

FOSTER—DAVIS. Moses³ Foster (Samuel², Samuel¹), b. at Chelmsford, Mass., 4 Oct. 1692, d. at Ashburnham, Mass., 17 Oct. 1785, "aged 94"; m. Mary ———, who d. at Ashburnham, 11 Nov. 1777, "aged between 70 and 80." They had eleven children, the first (Samuel) b. at Chelmsford 31 Oct. 1718, all eleven recorded at Littleton, Mass. Was the wife Mary, Mary Davis b. at Groton, Mass., 20 May 1699? She was dau. of Samuel and Anna Davis who moved from Groton to Chelmsford and thence to Littleton. In 1731 Samuel Davis of Littleton with wife Anna conveyed for £5 to Moses Foster of Littleton, land and also all other estate, but reserved to himself and his wife life use of "household stuff." This looks like a family arrangement.

The son, Moses Foster, Jr., b. 2 Feb. 1730/1, had wife Mary, and children born at Ashburnham, Shelburne and Conway, Mass. Among the children the names Millicent and Brooks appear. Who was the wife Mary?

N. Grier Parke, Box 388, Woodstock, Vt.

MIDDLEFIELD, MASS., CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH RECORDS

Furnished by Edward Church Smith, B.A., B.S., Lakewood, Ohio

(Continued from Vol. 29, p. 33)

Members Received, 1831 to 1840

- 1831 Edmund P. Morgan
 Isaac G. Gleason
 Priscilla Stewart [w. of Benjamin Stewart]
 Phebe Williston
 Sally Graves [da. Amasa Jr. & Sally (Bird)]
 Martha McElwain [da. George W. & Martha (Putnam)]
 Laura Nash [da. Rev. Jonathan & Rebecca (Clark)
 (Russell)]
 Waitta Irena Graves [w. of Stephen Graves]
 Phebe Graves [da. Stephen & Waitta (Bird)]
 Laura Graves [da. Amasa Jr. & Sally (Bird)]
 Roxana Graves [da. Stephen & Waitta (Bird)]
 Uriah Church Jr.
 Philip Meacham 2nd and w. Sally
 Mary, w. of Oliver Blush
 Alonzo Thayer & w. Chloe
 Amasa Little & w. Achsa
 Amasa Graves Jr. & w. Celina
 Graty Lealand [w. of Lyman Lealand]
 Harriet w. of Oliver Blush 2nd
 Lucina Wood [da. Simeon & Rebekah (Flint)]
 Ira B. Sampson
 Silas B. Bottom
 Worthington Pelton
 Joseph Pelton
 Abel Cheeseman & w. Mary
 Eli Ely
 Maria Morehouse [w. of Edward Morehouse]
 Harry Meacham
 Hezekiah S. Reynolds
 John Jackson
 Widow Anna Wheeler [wid. of William Wheeler]
 Jonathan McElwain
 Oliver Smith 2nd
 Abi Smith [w. of Oliver Smith 2nd]
 John Milton Ingham
 Oliver B. Millard
 Sumner Uriah Church
 Monroe Gleason
 Nancy A. Blush [da. Amasa & Nancy (Durant)]
 Mary Shaw
 Lucinda Bill [da. Bela & Lydia (Horton)]

1832 Samuel E. Mack

Sally w. of Isaac Gleason Jr.
 Sarah [?] Clapp [perhaps da. Charles & Abigail]
 Mary Smith [da. John & Lucy (Blush)]
 Lucy Wheeler [da. William & Anne (Leonard)]
 Sally Williams [da. Rufus & Susannah (Starkweather)]
 Sarah Ann Williams [perhaps da. William & Betsy
 (Leonard)]
 Joshua Walker

1833 John Harkinson & w. Elizabeth

Miss Lydia King
 Edmund Phelps
 Sarah M. Joy [da. Leonard & Polly (Warner)]
 Caroline Joy [da. Leonard & Polly (Warner)]

1837 Mrs. Phebe Church [w. of Uriah Church Jr.]

Mrs. Sarah Ingham [w. of Dea. Alexander Ingham]
 Edward Morehouse
 Charles E. Wood
 George G. Webster
 Esther Russell
 Emily L. Bates [da. Quincy & Lovisa (Knapp)]
 Persis M. Knapp [m. Franklin Burr, 1844]
 Olive M. Ferguson [m. John M. Stowell, 1841]
 Hannah A. Stevens [da. Wm. & Hannah F. (Jennings)]

1838 Miss Laura Dickson [da. Gaston & Esther (Wolcott)]

Miss Caroline Dickson [da. " " " " "]
 Mrs. Diantha Clarke [w. of Rev. Edward Clarke]

<u>Members Received by Letter</u>		
<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place*</u>
Mrs. Betsey Little [w. of Barzilla Little]	Jan. 6, 1833	Worthington
Mrs. Phebe Cotes [w. of Theodore Coats]	Jan. 6, 1833	N. Stockbridge
Barton Bisbee	May 5, 1833	Northampton
Mary S. C. Leonard [w. of William F. Leonard]	May 19, 1833	Worthington
Edward T. Nash & w. Betsey C. [Clarissa] J. Bisbee [w. of Rev. John H. Bisbee]	July 6, 1834	Peru
George Miller	July 6, 1834	Westhampton
Mrs. Chloe Pelton [w. of Ezra Pelton]	July 2, 1837	Oxford
Mrs. Fanny McElwain [w. of George W. McElwain]	July 2, 1837	Chester
Mrs. Julia Graves [w. of Stephen Graves]	Sep. 2, 1838	N. Hebron [N.Y.]
Mrs. Ora Morgan	Sep. 2, 1838	Albany [N.Y.]
Mrs. Harriet Morgan	--- - ---	Washington

(Completed on page 119)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Members Dismissed by Letter</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place*</u>
Samuel, Rebecca and Harriet Little		May 17, 1831	Peru
Eunice Nash now w. of Milton Brewster		Jan. 15, 1832	Worthington
Ithamar Pelton & w. Charlotte & son Worthington		May 13, 1832	To distant parts
Wealthy w. of John Smith		Sep. 23, 1832	[moved to Windham, O.]
Oliver B. Millard		Oct. 21, 1832	Bainbridge, Ohio
Mary Billings [w. of Samuel Billings]		Dec. 30, 1832	Kirtland, Ohio
Widow Mabel Millard [wid. of Orrin Millard]		Aug. 25, 1833	Any C. or P. Church
David Mack Jr., Mary Mack [his w.], Julia Mack, Samuel E. Mack		Apr. 27, 1834	Amherst
Beulah w. of Uriel Cone		Aug. 31, 1834	Peru, Vermont
Amasa Little & Achsa [his w.]		Jan. 15, 1835	[moved to Windham, O.]
Solomon P. Fitch & w. Chloe		May 9, 1835	Pittsfield
Mrs. Lydia Meacham [w. of Philip Meacham]		July 12, 1835	Hinsdale
Mrs. Wright (Martha P. McElwain [w. of Charles Wright])		Jan. 3, 1836	Chester
Mrs. Isaac Gleason		Jan. 24, 1836	Worthington
Isaac Pollett & w. Persis		Jan. 24, 1836	Worthington
Mrs. Persis Cone [w. of Cyrus Cone]		May 4, 1836	Any Church
Mr. Edward T. Nash & w. Betsey		June 5, 1836	Peru
Mrs. Sally Smith [prob. w. of Rufus Smith]		June 12, 1836	-----
Mrs. Ballou (Laura Graves) [w. of Alanson Ballou]		Aug. 7, 1836	Peru
Mrs. Martin (Sarah Ann Williams)		Dec. 18, 1836	Pittsfield
Mr. Edmund Phelps & Miss Lucina Wood [da. Simeon and Rebekah (Flint)]		Jan. 15, 1837	Waterbury, Vt.
Solomon Ingham & w. Polly		Feb. 26, 1837	Hinsdale
Abner Wing & w. Mehitabel		Feb. 26, 1837	Hinsdale
Mrs. Sally Gleason, Isaac G. Gleason,		May 23, 1837	Worthington
Mr. Monroe Gleason		Nov. 12, 1837	Plainfield
Caroline Joy [da. Leonard & Polly (Warner)]			

Hezekiah S. Reynolds			
Nancy S. Reynolds [w. of Hezekiah S. Reynolds]			
Alonzo Thayer			
Chloe Thayer [w. of Alonzo Thayer]			
Edward Morehouse			
Maria Morehouse [w. of Edward Morehouse]	June 17, 1838	Dalton	
Mrs. Mary Cheeseman [w. of Abel Cheeseman] &	July 8, 1838	Hinsdale	
Miss Anna Cheeseman [da. of Abel & Mary (Mack)]	July 8, 1838	Hinsdale	
Mrs. Polly Little [w. of Joseph R. Little]	July 15, 1838	N. Wilbraham	
Joseph Pelton	Aug. 19, 1838	Oxford	
George Miller & wife	Oct. 17, 1838	Aurora, Erie Co., N.Y.	
Mrs. Clarissa J. Bisbee [w. of Rev. John H. Bisbee]			
George G. Webster	Dec. 19, 1838	Worthington	
Miss Sarah W. Clapp [da. Charles & Abigail]	Mar. 10, 1839	Hartford, Ct.	
Edward Cheeseman & w. Lucinda	June 23, 1839	Worthington	
Persis M. Knapp [m. Franklin Burr, 1844]	Oct. 27, 1839	Hinsdale	
Abel Cheeseman & w. [Mary]	May 3, 1840	Cummington	
Silas Clarke & w. [Phebe]	June 21, 1840	Washington	
	Sep. 13, 1840	China, N.Y.	

Members Received by Letter

Mrs. Mary Barnes [w. of Almon Barnes]	Nov.	1838	Washington
Mrs. Mary Loveland [w. of Samuel Loveland]	Nov. 3,	1839	Goshen, Ms.
Amos Whittemore and wife [Clarissa]	Nov. 3,	1839	Hartford, Ct.

*Towns are in Massachusetts unless otherwise indicated.

CLUE TO ENGLISH ORIGIN OF THOMAS STEVENS OF SUDBURY,
AND CYPRIAN STEVENS OF LANCASTER, MASS.

Communicated by Winifred Lovering Holman, S.B., F.A.S.G.

Note: A family group, consisting apparently of two brothers and a sister, Thomas Stevens of Charlestown, Sudbury and Stow, Cyprian Stevens of Concord and Lancaster, and Mary (Stevens) Whipple of Charlestown and Ipswich, was discussed in Stevens Miller Ancestry, Vol. 1 (1948). In 1951 Mr. Kendall P. Hayward, of Hartford, Conn., very kindly called my attention to a record he had discovered which may offer a clue to the English home of this Stevens group. Upon conferring with Mrs. Charles Stinson Pillsbury, for whom the Stevens-Miller book was compiled, it was decided to obtain Mr. Hayward's information. English research, to follow up the clue, has been postponed. Knowing of Mrs. Pillsbury's great generosity in making her ancestral finds available to the public, I recently suggested to her that the deed (which contains the clue discovered by Mr. Hayward), copied for us verbatim by Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., appear in the American Genealogist. To this she has graciously given her consent.

The astonishing thing about this English clue is that it is found in a document drawn more than a century after the family emigrated from England.

Copied from Plainfield, Conn., Land Records (microfilm reproduction at the State Library), Volume 5, beginning part way down on page 195:

[In the left margin at the start of the deed]

Nehemiah
Willm
& Rozel
Stevens
Deed from
their
Father

[The deed; demarkation of lines in the original are shown by the symbol /]

To all People to Whome these Presents Shall Come Greeting Know ye that / Thomas Stevens of Plainfield in y^e County of windham & Colony of Connecticutt in New England In / Amiraca yeoman for and In y^e Consideration of y^e Love & paternal affection which I have and / Do Bare unto my Loveing Sons (to wit) Nehemiah Stevens William and Rozel Stevens all of s^d / Plainfield Have and by these Presents Do Release aquit Pass over Infeoff Convey and Confirm / unto y^e s^d Nehemiah william & Rozel & to their Heirs & assigns for Ever all my Right / title Intrust and Claim that I have or may Have in and unto any Intrust or Estate Reall / or Personall Lying & Being in y^e Cytey of London in y^e County of Sussex In England / In Great Britain in Europe or In any other

town City or Bourrough place or County / on y^e Island of England In Great Britain By heirship in Remaindor or Reversion or Right / from my antiestors In divissons of any Real or Personall Estate Either In Lands Houses or Buildings / Hereditiments ways members priviledges or Profets as well all manner of Rents profitts or Benefitts / that hath already or shall hereafter arise oute of y^e same as well all y^e Estate Interests & Priviledges / that shall or may Be hereafter Recovered or of Right Belong to me In any way or manner / whatsoever by Heirship Remainder or Reversion for them y^e sd Nehemiah william / & Rozel to Have Hold possess and Injoy to them their Heirs and assigns for Ever free & / [page 196] Clear & absolute from any Incumbrance Claime or Demand whatsoever from my heirs or any / Person by from or under me as an absolute Estate of Inheritance forever In witness whereof that / this is my act & Deed I have hereunto Set to my Hand & affixed my seal this y^e fourth Day of / December AD 1764 and In y^e fifth year of our Sovereign Lord George y^e third King &c— Signed Sealed and Delivered In Presence of

Ebenezer Robinson
Robert Washborn

Thomas Stevens his
 seal

Windham ss Plainfield December y^e 4th 1764 then Capt Thomas Stevens / y^e subscriber to y^e above written Instrument personally appeared & acknowledged / y^e Same to be his act and Deed Before me Jabez Fitch Justice of y^e peace / Received y^e above Deed to Record December y^e 4th AD 1764 / and Recorded p^r me Ezekiel Peirce Recorder

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO AUSTIN'S
GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY OF RHODE ISLAND

By G. Andrews Moriarty, A.M., LL.B., F.S.A.

(Continued from Vol. 28, p. 210)

ALLEN (John, page 2, column 1). Of Newport, but died in 1708 at South Kingstown, where his son-in-law, the first Rowland Robinson, was then living. His will (see Austin's Additions, p. 438) in 1706 named children of his son John; son Christopher; daughters Elizabeth Tompkins, Mary Robinson, and Mercy Dunkin; thus confirming the guess (on p. 2) that Christopher was son of John. John Allen married, says Mr. Austin, on 14 Oct. 1650, Elizabeth Bacon. Christopher Allen married in 1687 Elizabeth Seyouche of Little Compton and settled there, but later moved to South Kingstown and

died there in 1739.

Gov. Henry Bull of Newport on 27 Nov. 1688 deeded for love 28 acres in Little Compton to his grandchildren Christopher and Elizabeth Allen of that town (Austin, p. 266). From this it might appear that John Allen's wife (Elizabeth Bacon, married 14 Oct. 1650) may have been a daughter of Gov. Henry Bull and the young widow of a Bacon.

[Note by Editor. It should, however, be noted that the only Allen named in the account of Gov. Henry Bull's estate (Austin, p. 266) was Elizabeth Allen, who had a legacy of some livestock. Also that John Allen's daughter Elizabeth was already Mrs. Tompkins at the date of Bull's deed (1688) to Christopher and Elizabeth Allen, but that Christopher had married Elizabeth Seyouche in 1687, the previous year; and that Christopher and his wife were specifically the Allens who were living in Little Compton at that date. An alternate theory may therefore be suggested, that Elizabeth Seyouche was a granddaughter of Gov. Henry Bull, and that Christopher Allen as her husband was included in the term "grandchildren" used in the deed in the sense of grandson-in-law.]

ALLEN (William, page 2). John of North Kingstown (2nd column), born 26 Oct. 1670, died 30 Mar. 1747, had a wife Sarah, entered as born at New Haven, 14 June 1677; they had four daughters, the eldest being Mercy, born 17 Aug. 1701. The date and place of birth identify the wife as Sarah Mansfield, born at New Haven 14 June 1677, daughter of Major Moses and Mercy (Glover) Mansfield, who married at New Haven, 1 June 1698, William Rhodes. He could not long have survived, since Sarah would seem to have married Allen by 1700. Sarah Mansfield's younger sister, Bathshua, born 1 Jan. 1682/3, married at New Haven, 22 Jan. 1705, Joseph Chapman of Newport. [Contributed by Donald L. Jacobus.]

BOWDISH or BOWDITCH (William) [omitted by Austin].

1. William Bowdish or Bowditch of Salem, Mass., and Newport, R.I., was admitted an inhabitant at Salem 20:9:1639. Granted 10 acres, 23:11:1642. Married Sarah ———, who was admitted a member of the First Church at Salem 10:3mo.:1640. They became Baptists. On 4:6mo.:1646 she was admonished "for offensive withdrawing from ye ordinance of Baptizing Infants" [Essex County Quarterly Court Files, 1:101]. He was granted 30 acres in the Salem Common Lands on 13:8:1649. This is his last appearance in the Salem records. Rev. Obadiah Holmes records that he baptized "Goodwife Bowditch." In 1651 Hugh Peter, writing from England to John Win-

throp, Jr., at Pequot asks him "to entertain Goodwife Bowditch and her husband if they go thither." They undoubtedly lived in Newport after leaving Salem.

Children:

- 2
 - i. Nathaniel², bapt. Salem, 12:12:1642/3.
 - ii. (undoubtedly) a daughter, m. Richard Dunn, Sr., of Newport, R.I., and had: 1. Richard. 2. Samuel. 3. Nathaniel, ancestor of the Block Island Dunn family. (Austin, p. 68.)

2. Nathaniel² Bowdish (William¹), of Newport, R.I., weaver, baptized at Salem, 12:12:1642/3, died before 12 Apr. 1706 (date of inventory). On 9 Dec. 1673, layers out of common lands at Salem were ordered to lay out land formerly granted to William Bowdish and on 12 Oct. 1674 Nathaniel Bowdish of Newport, R.I., sold to John Pudney 30 acres at Salem Commons [Essex County Deeds; New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 72:224]. He was granted land in the Commons at Newport, 12 Mar. 1701/2 [Newport Town Records]. His will dated 5 — [1706?] names sons William and Nathaniel; daughters Sarah Bull, Hannah and Katherine, and cousin Richard Dunn. Administration granted to son William on 2 May 1706. [Newport Town Council Records.] His wife's name has not been learned.

Children:

- 3
 - i. William³.
 - ii. Nathaniel, occurs in Newport County Court Records in 1705. Probably the ancestor of the Bowdish family of East and West Greenwich, 1750.
 - iii. Sarah, m. after 23 Apr. 1691, as second wife, Jireh Bull, Jr. (d. 1709), of Newport.
 - iv. Hannah, bapt. as an adult at Trinity Church, Newport, before and about 1709.
 - v. Katherine.
 - vi. (?) Mary, m. at Trinity Church, Newport, 8 Oct. 1720, John Davis.

3. William³ Bowdish (Nathaniel², William¹) of Dartmouth, Mass., tailor; married Mercy Tompkins, born 20 Oct. 1685, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Allen) Tompkins of Little Compton, R.I. He sold his father's house in Newport on 22 Apr. 1712 to Capt. Richard Dunn [Newport Town Deeds]. His will, dated 5 Apr. 1750, proved 6 May 1755 [Bristol County, Mass., Probate].

Children:

- i. Nathaniel⁴, b. 22 — 1709.
- ii. William, b. Sept. 1712.
- iii. Katherine, b. 6 Aug. 17--.
- iv. Hannah, b. Apr. 1717; m. Joseph Brownell.

- v. Elizabeth, m. Paul Russell of Dartmouth.
- vi. Freegift, b. 31 Mar. 1726(?); of Tiverton, R.I.

Note: There is no known connection between the above family and the distinguished Bowditch family of Salem, descended from William Bowditch of Salem in 1671. But it is probable that, like them, they came from Devon or Dorset, where the Bowditches are numerous.

BROWN (Nicholas, page 28). William (2nd column) had daughters Martha and Jane and a son Tobias. Evidently Martha married John Sims and Jane married John Rogers. The will of John Bailey of Newport, dated 8 May 1733, proved 2 Feb. 1735/6, mentions "daughter-in-law Martha Sims and daughter-in-law Jane Rogers [Newport Town Council, Probate Records]. In Jan. 1714/15, Tobias Brown of Portsmouth (son of William) sold land in Newport to John Bayley. From this it would appear that the widow of William Brown married secondly, John Bailey of Newport, as his second wife. [Information furnished by Edward H. West, Esq., of Laurel, Maryland.]

BULL (Henry, page 264). For Allen connection, see Allen, ante. Jireh, Jr. (page 265, 3rd column), married secondly, Sarah. She was the daughter of Nathaniel Bowdish of Newport [ante, Bowdish, and Essex Institute Hist. Coll., 48:335-7].

CRANSTON and STANTON. This is to revise statements made in The American Genealogist, 25:250, specifically the conclusion that William² Cranston (Gov. John¹) married Mary Stanton. That was based upon the statement of William's son William³ in the chancery case of Pope vs. Smith (cf. New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 100:219) to the effect that he was nephew of John Cranston (i.e., Col. John², son of Gov. John¹) and also of Henry Stanton.

Gov. John Cranston married Mary Clarke, who married secondly, Capt. John Stanton of Newport, and had a son Henry by him. Thus William³ Cranston, the deponent of 1773, was a nephew of Col. John Cranston on his father's side, and of Henry Stanton on his grandmother's side, through her second marriage. The maiden name of Mary, wife of William² Cranston, is still unknown.

The will of Capt. John Stanton of Newport, dated 16 — 1712, proved 5 July 1725(?), names daughters Mary Coggeshall, Hannah Carr, and Avis Norton [Newport Town Council Records]. Accordingly, in Austin's account of Capt. John Stanton's children (page 389), add daughters Mary (married — Coggeshall) and Avis. The will of Mary Coggeshall, dated 4 Mar. 1740, proved 1 June 1747 [Newport Town Council Records] names sons John, Joshua, and Joseph, daughters Mary wife of Thomas Weaver, Han-

nah wife of Benjamin Weaver, Marcy Fish, Avis and Humility, also son-in-law Peleg Wood, and brother Benjamin Stanton.

I am indebted to Miss Bertha W. Clarke of Boston for valuable assistance upon this matter.

DUNN (page 68). Richard (1st column) undoubtedly married a daughter of William Bowdish or Bowditch of Salem, Mass., and Newport, R.I. See Bowdish herein and Essex Institute Hist. Coll., 48:335-7.

HOLLIMAN (Ezekiel, page 102). Ezekiel Holliman, who came from Tring, co. Herts, to New England in 1634, was undoubtedly the Ezekiel Holyman named in the will of John Holyman, weaver, of Cholesbury, co. Bucks, dated 12 Jan. 1597/8, proved 6 Mar. 1597/8, together with Priscilla Holyman. Tring is near Cholesbury, and John's father, Leonard Holyman of Cholesbury, owned land in Tring. Ezekiel's daughter, Priscilla, was evidently named for the Priscilla mentioned in John Holyman's will.

SHEFFIELD (Ichabod, page 175). Joseph (2nd column), delete Newport and replace with Portsmouth; Capt. Joseph Sheffield never lived in Newport. [Cf. New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 104:5.]

Mary (3rd column), daughter of Joseph, married Samuel Arnold of North Kingstown. [Rhode Island History, 12 (1953):75-81.]

STANTON: see Cranston herein.

TABOR (Philip, page 195). The wife of Philip, Jr. (2nd column) was Mary, daughter of John and Sarah (Warren) Cooke of Plymouth and Dartmouth. John Cooke was the Mayflower passenger, and Sarah was daughter of Richard Warren of the Mayflower. [Information of the late George Ernest Bowman.]

TOMPKINS (Nathaniel, page 205). Mercy (page 206, 2nd column) married William³ Bowdish (Nathaniel², William¹) [see Bowdish herein and Essex Institute Hist. Coll., 48:335-7].

same to be equally divided between my said wife & my
 John Jenner. Also, that if either of my saids John
 Jenner make sale of his lot or lots of his land, to one
 or more, that such sale shall be first tendered to one
 my said son, & not sold to any other without his
 consent at the time of sale for said son. And if my
 wife & John Jenner should make my said wife & my
 Thomas, my said son, my said wife & my said son
 & seal this seventh day of March in the year 1674

Memorandum that before signing &
 sealing hereof, two words were blotted out
 of the eighth line of the former page and
 one word out of the twenty sixth line.

Witnesses Nathaniel Brewster

Sarah Brewster

They, willing persons and this, will stand before me

23 second line from the 20
 1674

Autographs of Rev. Nathaniel Brewster and his wife Sarah (Ludlow)
 Brewster as witnesses and of Richard Woodhull as magistrate, will
 of John Jenner of Brookhaven: courtesy of Leroy Smith, Esq.

REBECCA, WIFE OF ANGEL² HUSTED, OF GREENWICH

By George E. McCracken, Ph.D., F.A.S.G.
Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

That the wife of Angel² Husted (Robert¹), of Greenwich, Conn., was named Rebecca is shown by the will of her husband dated 5 April 1706 [D. L. Jacobus, Families of Old Fairfield, 1:317]. She has often been identified with Rebecca, daughter of Thomas¹ Sherwood, of Fairfield, by his first wife Alice, who came on the Frances in April 1634 with her parents and three older children, Rebecca being then aged nine. This identification has been denied, the most recent writer known to me to have touched on the subject being Mr. Jacobus himself in an article entitled "Sherwood of Fairfield and Stratford, Conn." (see ante, 27:156-159, especially p. 158). The point may have been lost in part because Mr. Jacobus neglects to mention Angel Husted as the supposed husband. Referring to an article in Your Ancestors, 3:338, Mr. Jacobus says: "Husbands are provided for the daughters Rebecca and Jane but without citation of any evidence. There is, to my certain knowledge, no record in Fairfield which proves these marriages, hence, while they may be correct, the reader is entitled to ask for documentation."

Mr. Ralph E. Boyce has kindly turned my attention to the will of Jabez³ Sherwood (Stephen², Thomas¹ of Fairfield), dated at Greenwich, 7 Oct. 1704, probated 6 Nov. 1704 [Jacobus, Families of Old Fairfield, 1:551]. Jabez obviously had neither wife nor child. He leaves all his land in Greenwich to Jonathan Husted and wife; his carpenter's tools to Jonathan Jessup, son of Edward, of Fairfield; mentions his sister-in-law Elizabeth Sherwood, of Rye, and his brother Nathaniel; leaves property in Rye to brother Stephen; leaves his gun to cousin Stephen Sherwood, wearing apparel to sister Ruth Merritt, except the hat to Jonathan Jessup and two shirts to Mary, wife of Jonathan Husted. Administration was granted to Stephen Sherwood, Jonathan Husted, and John Pettit.

The above-mentioned Rebecca² Sherwood was an aunt of testator, being half-sister of his father Stephen. If she had married Angel² Husted, then her son Jonathan³ Husted was a first cousin of testator. Mary Husted, wife of Jonathan, was daughter of Robert and Susanna Lockwood. On 1 Dec. 1681, Jonathan Husted, of Greenwich, husband of Mary Lockwood, daughter of Robert and Susanna Lockwood, signed a release to Daniel Lockwood, Joseph Lockwood and William Ward, administrators for the estate of their father and mother, Robert and Susanna aforesaid. Jabez Sherwood had another aunt, Abi-

gail² Sherwood, wife of Daniel² Lockwood, who both died before Jabez leaving issue. If the relationship was through the uncle by marriage, Daniel² Lockwood, it is strange that his sister was left the property rather than his children, since his sister was not related to Jabez so far as known, while the children of Daniel² Lockwood were his first cousins.

It may be suggested that Angel² Husted did marry Rebecca² Sherwood, and that Jabez Sherwood left his Greenwich property to his first cousin.

Editor's Note. Statements in the past to the effect that the wife of Angel² Husted married Rebecca² Sherwood may well have been based on the terms of the will of Jabez³ Sherwood and the line of reasoning followed by Dr. McCracken above. The present writer has never denied the possibility of this identification of Rebecca and in the previous article cited ante stated that it "may be correct." Perhaps it should be pointed out, however, that Jabez Sherwood did not remember all of his brothers and sisters, nor did he give to any of them his most valuable property with the exception of his Rye estate to his brother Stephen. As to his real estate in Greenwich he passed over his immediate relatives in favor of the Husteds. Whether they were his cousins, or simply friends, it may be suggested that, being unmarried, he may have made his home with them. His will failed to specify any relationship to the Husteds or to Jonathan Jessup, whom he also remembered. Jonathan Husted in his own will in 1705 called Jonathan Jessup his cousin and made him his chief heir, also mentioning that Jonathan Jessup was under 21 and living with him.

These factors strongly indicate that Jabez Sherwood was also a member of the childless Husted household. He may originally have entered that household because of relationship, or there may have been some kind of family connection without actual relationship. The facts are suggestive but, in this writer's view, are far from proving that Jabez Sherwood was a cousin of Jonathan Husted or that the latter's mother Rebecca was Rebecca Sherwood. It is a very plausible theory that she was, but actual record proof, or at least further circumstantial evidence pointing in that direction, would be required to remove the identification from the stage of conjecture to that of fact.

—D. L. J.

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